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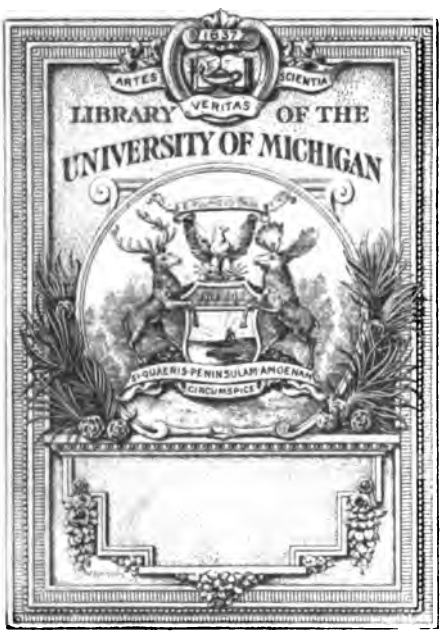
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New England Society
of Pennsylvania

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

Twenty-Fifth Annual Festival

The Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia

December Twenty-second, 1905

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

Twenty-Fifth Annual Festival

The Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia

December Twenty-second, 1905

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THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS

Reproduction of the Bas Relief over the Fireplace in the Reception Room of Earl Hall, Columbia University, New York City.

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Council of the Society, 1906

President

Theodore Frothingham

Vice-Presidents

Joseph G. Darlington
Thomas E. Cornish

Treasurer

Edward P. Borden

Secretary

Joseph P. Mumford

Chaplain

Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physician

Charles P. Turner, M.D.

Directors

ONE YEAR

John H. Converse
N. Parker Shortridge
Hon. James M. Beck
Alexander Mackay-Smith, S.T.D.

TWO YEARS

Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
Justus C. Strawbridge
Theodore N. Ely
Hon. Charles Emory Smith

THREE YEARS

Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
Herbert M. Howe, M.D.
Clarence H. Clark
George Woodward, M.D.

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Standing Committees of the Council

On Admission of Members

The First Vice-President
The Secretary
Herbert M. Howe, M.D.
Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
Hon. James M. Beck
George Woodward, M.D.

Finance

All the Officers except the
Chaplain and Physician

Charity

The Chaplain
The Physician
Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
Clarence H. Clark
Hon. Charles Emory Smith
Alexander Mackay-Smith, S.T.D.

Entertainment

The Second Vice-President
John H. Converse
Theodore N. Ely
N. Parker Shortridge
Justus C. Strawbridge

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

Presidents

1881-84 . . . Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-88 . . . H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-90 . . . George Dana Boardman, D.D.
1891-94 . . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-96 . . . John H. Converse
1897-1900 . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-03 . . . Hon. James M. Beck
1904-06 . . . Theodore Frothingham

First Vice-Presidents

1881-84 . . . Hon. Henry M. Hoyt
1885-88 . . . B. H. Bartol
1889-90 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1891-94 . . . John H. Converse
1895-96 . . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1897 . . . . . Richard A. Lewis
1898-99 . . . Hon. George F. Edmunds
1900 . . . . . E. Burgess Warren
1901-03 . . . Charles H. Richards, D.D.
1904-06 . . . Joseph G. Darlington

Second Vice-Presidents

1881-82 . . . Daniel R. Goodwin, D.D., LL.D.
1885-88 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1889-90 . . . John H. Converse
1891-94 . . . N. Parker Shortridge
1895-96 . . . Richard A. Lewis
1897-99 . . . E. Burgess Warren
1900 . . . . . Hon. James M. Beck
1901-03 . . . Theodore Frothingham
1904-06 . . . Thomas E. Cornish

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Past and Present Members of the Council

Secretaries

1881-82 . . . H. Clay Trumbull, D.D.
1883-90 . . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1891-1906 . . Joseph P. Mumford

Treasurers

1881-1902 . . Clarence H. Clark
1903-06 . . . Edward P. Borden

Chaplains

1881-84 . . . Rev. Geo. Dana Boardman, D.D.
1885-89 . . . Rev. Wm. P. Breed, D.D.
1890-94 . . . Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1895-1900 . . Rev. Chas. H. Richards, D.D.
1901-03 . . . Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D.D.
1904-06 . . . Rev. Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physicians

1881-84 . . . E. B. Shapleigh, M.D.
1885-1906 . . Charles P. Turner, M.D.

Directors

1881-90 . . . J. E. Kingsley
1881-89 . . . Henry Winsor
1881-89 . . . Daniel Haddock, Jr.
1881-84 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1881-83 . . . G. A. Wood
1881-91 . . . Amos R. Little
1881-94 . . . Lemuel Coffin
1881-84 . . . Samuel M. Felton

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1881-84 . . . George F. Tyler
1881-82 . . . Frank S. Bond
1881-1906 . . N. Parker Shortridge
1881-82 . . . Prof. George F. Barker
1883-94 . . . Richard A. Lewis
1883-84 . . . Charles D. Reed
1883-87 . . . George W. Smith
1884-86 . . . Henry Lewis
1884-92 . . . Lucius H. Warren
1885 . . . . . Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-1906 . . John H. Converse
1885-90 . . . Joseph P. Mumford
1885-1900-02 Harold Goodwin
1885-88 . . . Joseph W. Lewis
1887-88 . . . H. W. Pitkin
1889-93 . . . H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-1903 . . Thomas E. Cornish
1889-91 . . . Atwood Smith
1890-91 . . . William B. Bement
1891-95 . . . Eugene Delano
1891-1902 . . Edward P. Borden
1891-1900 . . W. D. Winsor
1892 . . . . . Edward L. Perkins
1892-93 . . . P. P. Bowles
1892 . . . . . J. R. Claghorn
1893 . . . . . Luther S. Bent
1893-1902 . . John Sparhawk, Jr.
1893-96 . . . E. Burgess Warren
1894-1906 . . Dr. Herbert M. Howe
1894-1900 . . Theodore Frothingham
1895-1901-06 Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-98 . . . Lincoln Godfrey
1896-1901 . . Charles A. Brinley
1899-1906 . . Hon. James M. Beck

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Past and Present Members of the Council

1900-01 . . . Hon. George F. Edmunds
1901-06 . . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-05 . . . George Mather Randle
1901-03 . . . Joseph G. Darlington
1902-06 . . . Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
1902-06 . . . Theodore N. Ely
1902-06 . . . Justus C. Strawbridge
1903-06 . . . Clarence H. Clark
1904-06 . . . Alexander Mackay-Smith, S.T.D.
1906 . . . . . George Woodward, M.D.

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

Treasury

E. P. Borden, *Treasurer*, in account with the New England Society of Pennsylvania.

1904.	Nov. 1.	To balance cash	$1,277.52
1905.	Nov. 1.	To amount received from members :	
		Initiation fees	100.00
		Annual dues	1,023.00
		Life membership	100.00
		Philadelphia Trust, etc., interest .	34.71
			$2,533.23
1905.	Nov. 1.	By paid sundry bills	$1,022.30
		Loaned Monument Fund, per order Council	387.19
		Balance in Philadelphia Trust . . .	1,125.74
			$2,535.23

E. P. BORDEN,
Treasurer.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1905.
E. E.

Audited December 28, 1905, and found correct.

THEODORE FROTHINGHAM,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Audit Committee.

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Treasury

E. P. BORDEN, *Treasurer*, in account with the New England Society of Pennsylvania.

Monument Fund

DR.

1904.	Nov. 1.	To balance cash	$3,185.62
1905.	Nov. 1.	To amount received from subscriptions	1,940.00
		" " balance Dinner Fund, order Council	188.10
		To amount received Loan from General Fund, order Council	387.19
		To Philadelphia Trust Co., Interest . .	12.26
			$5,713.17

CR.

1904.	Nov. 13.	By paid Augustus Saint-Gaudens . .	$3,000.00
	Dec. 29.	By " " " . .	1,000.00
1905.	Jan. 12.	By Insurance on Statue	93.80
	Feb. and Mch.	By Storage of Statue	.20
	May 1.	By Augustus Saint-Gaudens, balance .	1,000.00
	July 15.	By Stephens, Cooper & Co., erecting temporary pedestal	290.00
	Sept. 28.	By Chas. A. Platt, Architect, services connected with Monument	250.00
		By sundries at unveiling	59.37
			$5,713.17

E. P. BORDEN,
Treasurer.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1905.
E. E.

Audited December 28, 1905, and found correct.

THEODORE FROTHINGHAM,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Audit Committee.

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Objects of the Society

¶ The New England Society of the State of Pennsylvania was organized in 1881, for charity, good fellowship and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

Terms of Membership

Initiation Fee	$ 5 00
Annual Dues, after the first year	3 00
Life Membership	50 00

Payable after election.

¶ Any male person, over eighteen years of age, native, or a descendant of a native of any New England State, of good moral character, is eligible to membership.

¶ The widow or child of a member, if in need of it, is entitled to five times as much as he may have paid in the Society.

¶ The friends of a deceased member are requested to give the Secretary early information of the time and place of his birth and death, with brief incidents of his life, for publication in our Annual Report.

Address,

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, *Secretary*,
328 Chestnut Street.

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The Statue of "The Pilgrim"

Unveiled and Presented to the City of Philadelphia

by

The New England Society of Pennsylvania

April 29th, 1905

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THE STATUE OF "THE PILGRIM"
By Augustus Saint-Gaudens

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Dedicatory Exercises

¶ Following the brief ceremony of the unveiling on the South Plaza of the Public Buildings, the dedicatory exercises were held in the Bellevue-Stratford (Clover Club Room) at three o'clock p. m.

¶ The formal presentation, on behalf of the Society, by President Theodore Frothingham, and the acceptance on the part of the city by Director Shoyer, were supplemented by a brief address by Hon. Chas. Emory Smith.

¶ President Frothingham (in presenting the statue) addressed the official representative of the city as follows:

¶ The New England Society of Pennsylvania has asked you to meet them this day for the purpose of presenting to the city a statue representing the worthy ancestry the Society honors; and I think it proper, in connection with this, to explain in a few words the origin and objects of this Society, and the reason for the gift.

¶ I take it that all men, certainly all worthy of the name, have a natural, deep-rooted love for the land in which they and their fathers were born and bred, and no matter to whatever city or country they may by force of circumstances be transplanted, they have still a devoted, underlying love for that land, which cannot and should not be weakened or shaken. Surely all peoples and races have this feeling; possibly some, more highly favored than others, have it to a greater degree. I only

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know how it is with a New Englander. To him the very name of New England is like sweet music, and "My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty," seems to take on a deeper significance and have a broader and truer meaning when applied to the hills and dales and pines and birches and rocks and streams of that region. And when he thinks of Standish and Bradford and Winthrop and Paul Revere and John Hancock and the Adamses and Daniel Webster, and many others, he thrills at the thoughts which arise in him and silently determines to be worthy of his land and her traditions, and to prove himself a true and patriotic citizen of whatsoever city or State has received him as one of her children.

¶ And so, Mr. Director, animated by some such sentiments as these (though, I am sure, any of them could have expressed their feelings and ideas in much better and more appropriate language), the descendants of New Englanders living in this city in the year 1818 formed the first Association of which we have any certain knowledge, under the title of "The Sons of New England," its object being to extend the hand of kindness and charity to the sons or daughters of New England in sickness and distress, to promote good fellowship, and to aid in honoring a worthy ancestry. This Association held intermittent meetings and occasional annual festivals until, after a considerable lapse of any activity, in the year 1881 a vigorous successor was formed under the name of "The New England Society of Pennsylvania," its objects, in the words of its Constitution, being almost identical with those of the former Association, namely, charity, good fellowship and the honoring of a worthy ancestry, our annual festivals being held each year on

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the evening of Forefathers' Day, the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, at Plymouth, on December 22d, 1620. As the Society grew older and stronger, year by year, in numbers and influence, a desire gradually grew among the members to express in some outward and visible manner what the Society stands for and honors at its annual banquets; and in the year 1885 the Hon. Charles Emory Smith, then Secretary of the Society, after a brilliant and patriotic address, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:

> *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the New England Society of Pennsylvania that at some future day it will take measures toward the erection in Fairmount Park of a statue or memorial which shall serve the object, in the language of our Constitution, of the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

¶ Finally, after much earnest thought, it was decided, under the energetic and popular leadership of our last President, the Hon. James M. Beck, that the Society should present to the city of Philadelphia, the city of our adoption, a bronze statue of a Pilgrim, by that great artist, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, representing the worthy ancestry the Society honors. The reason the Society chose this subject can be readily explained. To the average New Englander the Pilgrim Fathers stand for everything that is great and good and worthy to be honored; and the story of how they left their mother country, how they suffered, how they labored, and what they accomplished, can never grow old or lose interest for him. As the inscription on the National Monument to the Forefathers, at Plymouth, reads, "Erected by a grateful people in remembrance of their labors, sacrifices and sufferings for the cause of civil and religious liberty," so we, the descendants of those men, honoring

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our worthy ancestry, have erected this statue fashioned by that great genius, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and as true and loyal citizens of this city of our adoption do herewith present to the city of Philadelphia this statue of the Pilgrim, representing that which we hold both dear and sacred, our worthy and honored ancestry. (Applause.)

¶ The statue was formally accepted, on behalf of the city of Philadelphia, by Hon. Frederick J. Shoyer, Director of the Department of Supplies.

¶ Director Shoyer was enthusiastically greeted. He said:

Mr. President and Members of the New England Society of Pennsylvania: I regret, exceedingly, as I know you do, that the Chief Magistrate of the city is not present to receive at your hands this magnificent memorial. In so far as I am able to do so, I enter heartily into the spirit of this occasion, though I may not so fittingly grace it as would his Honor if he were present.

¶ There is not much to which I can lay claim or title as a descendant of a New England ancestry, but I am not, however, deprived entirely of the right to be identified with New Englanders, for while not a Yankee myself, I can claim to have a Yankee for a son. Mrs. Shoyer can boast of New England as her natal place, and thus by a circumlocution which may not be appreciated by you, but which is very clear to me, I feel that I have some part in the future of Yankee institutions. It was suggested to me by him who is responsible for my presence here that possibly the least I said the better; but, while fully concurring in the wisdom of that sug-

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gestion, I recognize that occasions such as the present, which recall to our minds great men and noble attributes, make one wish to fittingly bespeak the sentiments, the impulses and the emotions which those occasions engender. It is not my province at this moment to attempt to gratify this desire, because I do not propose to trespass upon the time of the orator of the hour, and therefore I will only suggest one of many themes appropriate to the occasion.

¶ I happened to be one of the guests of the Mayor of this city in the escort to that great national relic, the Liberty Bell, upon its itinerary to the East. When, as its custodians, we accompanied the bell, in its circuit through New England, to the old town of Plymouth, and brought it in contact with that great emblem of Puritanism, Plymouth Rock, there seemed to be in the event a peculiar fitness of things that made the sturdy old Puritan at once the companion of the Pennsylvanian, and any difference in characteristics was forgotten for the time being in the memory of the achievements which those two venerated relics so gloriously emphasized. The visit naturally elicited many expressions of patriotic sentiment, and it was said, "It only remains, to make the exchange of comity complete, for the people of New England, some fine day, to bring down Old Plymouth Rock to the home of the Liberty Bell, that both may be seen, if only momentarily, side by side in Independence Hall." This suggestion has to-day been carried out in semblance, at least; for you, members of the New England-Pennsylvania Society, have uncovered in our midst, in forcible and accurate outline, a miniature Plymouth Rock upon which stands, in almost speaking reality, a son of Puritan and New England environment. In this

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later day, when we are apt to take things easier than did our forefathers, that historic figure will be a reminder to the city of Philadelphia that there was a time when there were those who labored and did not lose, who followed speech by mighty deeds, and who wrought successfully along the lines that conscience dictated, in the fear of Almighty God. I say to you, in all earnestness, that in giving to Philadelphia this splendid work of art, so typical of the character it commemorates, and so creditable to its creator, you have reflected great credit upon yourselves in that, in this great cosmopolitan population, you are willing to have this statue stand as representing the worthy ancestry which this Society honors.

¶ The city of Philadelphia, through myself as her representative, accepts this magnificent memorial; and I can assure you, I think, with the utmost confidence, that we shall jealously guard it and keep it safely, and that Plymouth Rock and Independence Hall shall hereafter have a closer, more certain and more triumphant significance in this City of Brotherly Love. (Long continued applause.)

¶ The President, in calling upon the Hon. Charles Emory Smith as the next speaker, said: Gentlemen, I hardly think it necessary to introduce to the New England Society of Pennsylvania a gentleman who was for several years Secretary and President of the Society, and who was the first to suggest the presentation of a memorial to the city of Philadelphia.

¶ Hon. Charles Emory Smith responded, amid frequent outbursts of applause, as follows:

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Unveiling of "The Pilgrim"

¶ Mr. President and Gentlemen of the New England Society: These exercises might properly be limited to the very appropriate address which has been made by your President, and to the exceedingly graceful response which has come from the representative of the city. My words shall be few.

¶ I congratulate the New England Society, and I no less congratulate the city of Philadelphia, upon the interesting event of to-day. The unveiling of this statue, and its transfer to the custody of the city, complete a loving and commendable work. In providing this monumental memorial you honor a worthy ancestry, and do equal honor to the city of your home. To the worthies that embellish and illuminate yonder Park, and yonder central City Hall Square, you have now added a noble and heroic figure—heroic in proportions, heroic in symbolism, heroic in its larger significance. It comes from the hand of the foremost American sculptor, and to the collection of divinities already honored it adds an effigy which is as triumphant in art as it is glorious in its meaning and its spirit.

¶ It is fitting that this statue of the Pilgrim should have a conspicuous place of honor in the city of Philadelphia. The American people are a composite people. We unite and blend the best strains of varied blood; we have the strength of diversity in unity; we honor all of the elements which enter into the glorious fusion which makes the distinctive American type; and here in Philadelphia, which is the historic city of the nation, here where the Republic was founded, here where the union of the composite forces was effected in a common love of liberty and a common national aspiration, it is appro-

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priate that the different fibers which make up the warp and woof of American nationality, should be commemorated. In this national Valhalla I would be glad to see rising a statue which should typify the ardent, eager, courageous cavalier with his warm blood, his courtly accomplishments and his dashing spirit; I would be glad to see a statue which should typify the calm, sedate, phlegmatic Teuton, with his sobriety of mien and his patient strength of purpose; I would be glad to see a statue of the earnest, sincere, intrepid Huguenot, with his depth of conviction and his sturdiness of character, and one of the fiery, glowing, imaginative Celt, with his impassioned zeal and his unquenchable fervor. Such a collection surrounding the great statue of William Penn, which symbolizes the Quaker and looks out from its lofty pedestal over the city of his founding, would illustrate the elements of our nationality, "distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea."

¶ You have done your part in contributing to the city this splendid statue of the Puritan, who landed on Plymouth Rock, and from that original source poured forth a stream of moral and intellectual power which has developed and enriched a continent. It is a noble figure. How proud we all were, this afternoon, as we looked upon it after it was unveiled—how proud of our ancestry which it commemorates—how proud of the influences which it expresses! It symbolizes conscience, and a high resolve, unfaltering love of liberty and unswerving devotion to law. It carries a perennial lesson of duty, of fidelity and of individual consecration.

¶ We already have in our city and its beautiful park the statues of great leaders—Washington, Franklin (the

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generous gift of a public-spirited member of this Society), Lincoln and Grant—heroic leaders that typify a great race. You have now added a racial figure that typifies great men; a figure that expresses and idealizes the moral and mental attributes of the immortal forefathers who on the stern and rock-bound coast of New England planted the seeds of liberty which have ripened into an immeasurable harvest of greatness. Let it stand forever as the perpetual monument of a great principle, a glorious ancestry and a priceless heritage. (Applause.)

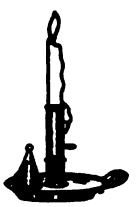
¶ The President: Gentlemen, I regret very much to have to state that Mr. Beck has found it impossible to be here. He has written these few lines to Mr. Mumford, from Boston: "Dear Mr. Mumford: Only an imperative professional engagement keeps me from being with you and the Society to-morrow. Will you please present my congratulations to my fellow members on a worthy project worthily carried out? Yours sincerely, James M. Beck."

¶ Gentlemen, genius is always modest, we are told. Otherwise I would call upon Mr. Saint-Gaudens for a few remarks. When I wrote to him and asked him if he would be present on this occasion, he replied: "If I am well I shall be happy to be at the unveiling, but you will excuse me if I have to make one condition, and that is that I shall not be called upon to speak. There will be others far more capable of doing that than I. It is their day and the Pilgrims' day; I have said my say in the bronze. Sincerely yours, Augustus Saint-Gaudens." (Applause.)

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Unveiling of "The Pilgrim"

¶ At this point the formal exercises terminated and a period of social intercourse followed, during which refreshments were served.



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"MAYFLOWER" COMMEMORATIVE STONE AND TABLET,
On the Barbican, Plymouth, England.

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Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting

¶ The Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the New England Society of Pennsylvania was held on December 11th, 1905, at the Bellevue-Stratford.

¶ President Frothingham in the chair. The minutes of the last annual meeting were approved without reading, they having been printed in the Year Book for 1904 and distributed to the members.

¶ The Treasurer's report, and also the report of the Monument Fund, were read and referred to the Council for audit and publication (see pp. 13 and 14 of this book).

¶ The proceedings of Council were presented and filed.

¶ At the meeting of November 4th the Council invited the Chaplain to preach before the Society in his church, the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, on the evening of December 17th next. Dr. Eckels has kindly consented, and will speak at that time on "Our Inherited Ideals."

¶ On the 29th of April the statue of "The Pilgrim," which had been erected upon a temporary location on the South Plaza of the City Hall, was unveiled in the presence of Mr. Saint-Gaudens, the sculptor, and of a large number of the members of the Society.

¶ Following the unveiling a reception was held at the Bellevue-Stratford. President Frothingham presented the statue to the city of Philadelphia, and formal acceptance on behalf of the city was made by Hon. Frederick J. Shoyer, Director of the Department of Supplies, representing Mayor Weaver, who was out of the city.

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¶ Hon. Charles Emory Smith followed Mr. Shoyer.

¶ The full proceedings of the day are published in this Year Book (see page 17, and subsequent pages).

¶ During the year the Society has suffered the loss by death of the members named herewith:

Jay Cooke
Capt. J. W. Shackford
Silas Aldrich
Edward Shippen
Fayette R. Plumb
Horatio B. Hackett
A. H. Stillwell
John Tenney

¶ Present membership, 404.

¶ Following report of Council the President appointed Justus C. Strawbridge, Waldo M. Claflin, Atwood Smith, Frank D. La Lanne and Louis S. Fiske a committee to present nominations for officers and directors to serve the ensuing year.

¶ Pending the report of the Committee the meeting accepted the resignation of Charles E. Bushnell, who has removed to New York, and on favorable recommendation of the Committee on Admissions

John Stuart White
Oscar G. Berry
Charles H. Crowell
Rev. Jas. Avery Worden
Lincoln K. Passmore
Thos. W. Synnott
Henry S. Moore

were elected members.

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¶ The President presented the appeal of the Paul Revere Memorial Association, asking for aid in purchasing the old home of Paul Revere, in North Square, Boston, and on motion of Mr. Converse the Society approved of an appropriation of $250 for this purpose, conditioned on the entire amount sought for—$20,000—being secured.

¶ The Committee on Nominations reported as follows:

President.—Theodore Frothingham.

Vice-Presidents.— { Joseph G. Darlington,
Thomas E. Cornish.

Treasurer.—Edward P. Borden.

Secretary.—Joseph P. Mumford.

Chaplain.—Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physician.—Charles P. Turner, M.D.

Directors to serve three years:

Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
Herbert M. Howe, M.S.
Clarence H. Clark
George Woodward, M.D.

¶ The report was accepted, and, on motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the ticket nominated. On announcement of the ballot the gentlemen named were declared elected.

¶ The Entertainment Committee reported on the arrangements made at the Bellevue-Stratford for the Festival on the 22d inst.

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¶ On motion of Mr. Richard A. Lewis the following was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the price of boxes for ladies be fixed at Ten Dollars each, and that the price of dinner seats be Seven Dollars each; the allottment of more than one seat to each member be at the discretion of the Entertainment Committee.

¶ On motion of Dr. Dana the thanks of the Society were tendered to the Bellevue-Stratford for the use of the Red Room for this meeting.

Adjourned.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Sec'y.



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ST. BOTOLPH'S CHURCH, BOSTON, ENGLAND.
Locally Known as "The Stump."

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ST. BOTOLPH'S CHURCH, BOSTON, ENGLAND,
Locally Known as "The Stump."

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Our Inherited Ideals

"Think not to say within yourselves, We have Abraham to our Father."—Matt. 3: 9.

Sermon preached before the New England Society of Pennsylvania in the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Eighteenth and Arch Streets, on Sunday, December 17th, 1905, by the Chaplain of the Society, Rev. Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

¶ There is a manifest disposition on the part of the people of our day to trace their ancestry, to establish their claim to be recognized as the lineal descendants of those who played some conspicuous part in the history of the past.

¶ In this respect the Hebrews have the advantage of us all. They recently celebrated the Landing of their Forefathers in America. That was a late chapter in their history.

¶ The true glory of every Jew is that he has Abraham as his father. That there are advantages in being able to trace back one's connection with good and great men is evident. Pride of race, of family, may inspire a man to earnest endeavor so to live that his ancestors need not blush for him. But that this sort of thing may work evil rather than good is also evident. John Baptist came before Jesus to prepare men to receive Him and His Gospel of the Kingdom.

¶ The requirement laid upon all men was that they should "repent and bring forth fruits meet for repentance," in order that Jesus, the coming King, might receive them as citizens of the Kingdom of God. These men of Judea were slow to kneel as penitents confessing their need of mercy and grace. They felt, somehow, that *they* should be admitted to the kingdom as a sort of

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exempt class, on the ground that they could trace their lineage back to Abraham, their forefather, the "Pilgrim Father" of Palestine.

¶ John Baptist sternly refuses to accept these credentials as sufficient, and warns them in the words of our text, "Think not to say within yourselves, we have Abraham to our Father."

¶ Note I. Our Ground of Glorying as members of the New England Society.

¶ This service is preliminary to our annual celebration (on the evening of December 22) of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on the shores of America, at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

¶ We appear here as representatives of that large class of men and women, scattered over the world, who proudly claim as their fathers that class of early American colonists sometimes spoken of as "The Pilgrims" and sometimes as the "Puritans."

¶ Not all of us can claim to be descendants of the Pilgrims. Some of us may not care to be classed as the descendants of the Puritans. We are constantly reminded that we confound the two classes. The Pilgrims are commonly extolled as an historic, heroic band, who left their native land in search of liberty. The Puritans are frequently characterized as a brood of religious malcontents, sour-spirited, stern, uncharitable, keepers of the conscience of other people, who (when they came into power in England and America) became persecutors of all who would not adopt their creed or manner of life.

¶ One of our speakers at the Annual Banquet last year complimented us and our Puritan ancestry by saying, "I never liked them. They were a hard lot."

¶ This is not designed as an historical discourse. But, whether we like them or not, I remind you that all our

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New England ancestors were Puritans as to their religion—got their name, in those days of degenerate English society, as the lovers of the things which were honest, just, pure and good. Not all the Puritans of England became Pilgrims; but the Pilgrims were Puritans before they left their native land; they became Pilgrims because they were Puritans.

¶ Their story is "an oft-told" tale. Perhaps nowhere better told, or more briefly, than by one who was a Philadelphia boy (William Elliot Griffis), in his book, "The Pilgrims in Their Three Homes." Their "three homes" (it may be necessary to say to some here not New Englanders) were (1), in their native land (in the eastern shires of England, with Scrooby as their center); (2), in Holland (Amsterdam and Leyden), where they lived for thirteen years as a colony of exiles for conscience' sake, and, (3), in America.

¶ It is well to know that among those English Puritans who turned Pilgrims and became settlers at Plymouth, Mass., there were not many great ones—not many mighty ones; most of them were plain, poor, common people, though some of their leaders were well-connected, well-bred, educated Englishmen.

¶ If we are proud to say, "We have these Puritan, Pilgrim Fathers as our Fathers," it must be because we admire their character, their ideals and achievements.

¶ II. Our Inherited Ideals.

¶ The distinguishing characteristics of our Pilgrim Fathers were, Piety, Patriotism, Heroism.

¶ During the past year the sons of New England (in this State) donated to this city a statue of a Pilgrim Father. If you will stand before that figure in bronze (located temporarily on the south side of our City Hall), and study it, you will observe three things: (1) that the

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feet of the Pilgrim are firmly set upon a rock; (2) that in his hand he holds a book resting over his heart; (3) that his face (when he shall be permanently located) shall be set toward the east, in the direction of the rising sun.

¶ That rock represents the firm foundation of faith in the Living God. That book is the Bible, which contains what he regarded as the revealed will of God. That face uplifted to the east represents the Pilgrim's hope concerning the future—"the things unseen as yet."

¶ In his noble conception, the distinguished artist has embodied what all history testifies to as the distinguishing characteristics of our Pilgrim Fathers.

¶ A. His Piety.

¶ The Pilgrim was a godly man, a man of religion. He believed in God, the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth. He believed in the supernatural. He believed in the God, who has made Himself known to men, the God of the Old Testament as well as of the New, the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, a God who makes and keeps covenant with men. He believed that man's chief end is to glorify God by being God-like. He accepted it as his supreme obligation "to fear God and keep His commandments."

¶ The Puritan's "fear of God" included the proper worship of God. His conception of the proper mode of worshiping God was derived from the Bible. These Puritan forefathers of ours were first known in England as "Bible Readers." The religion which inspired them was founded upon that Book which our Pilgrim in bronze holds in his hand, the Book whose teachings they revered and followed. Because they would not accept as a substitute for this Book, as a directory of worship, any other book (not even the idolized English Prayer-book), they became "Pilgrims."

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¶ The Pilgrim was by birth an Englishman, with all the Englishman's love for the English tongue, the English soil and English institutions. He was not by nature an adventurer.

¶ In leaving his native land he was not moved by the motives that ordinarily compel men to emigrate, such as the pressure of poverty, or the desire to better their condition.

¶ Bradford, one of their leaders, who, himself, had everything to lose, says, "Being thus constrained to leave their native country, their lands, their livings, and all their friends, was thought marvelous by many; but to go into a country which they knew not, but by hear-say, where they must learn a new language, and get their livings, they knew not how, . . . was by many thought an adventure almost desperate, and a misery worse than death." "But," he adds, "these things did not dismay them, for their desires were set on the ways of God, and to enjoy His ordinances. They rested on His Providence. They knew whom they had believed."

¶ This is always what makes men "men of religion." Their desires are set on the ways of God.

¶ "Our Pilgrim Fathers" (as another has said), "Invented the science of emigration," as, we may say, our first missionaries invented the "Science of Voluntary Exile," because their desires were set on the ways of God.

¶ For this reason the Puritans became Pilgrims; they left their homes in England and became exiles "for conscience' sake" in Holland.

¶ B. His Patriotism.

¶ The fact that the Pilgrim Father left his native land to become a Pilgrim, and a sojourner in other lands, does not prove that he lacked patriotism. It only proves that

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his loyalty to God and his conscience (which he regarded as the voice of God), and his love for righteousness, were stronger than his love of native land.

¶ The arousing of the Puritan conscience was the result of his study of the Bible. His one great passion was to know the will of God, the commandments of God, that he might observe and do them. He read his Bible morning, noon and night, as his descendants (in this city during the recent "Campaign of Conscience") read the newspapers, that he might be informed as to his duty.

¶ This Puritan conscience is much condemned and ridiculed in our day. Men do not like the Puritan, because, they say, "he claimed to be the keeper of other men's consciences."

¶ But his motive, even in this, cannot be impugned. He wished, by application of the teachings of the Bible, to establish the Kingdom of God upon earth. Therefore he contended that all men owed it to God, their King, to know and do His will. It is the testimony of a Frenchman (Taine) that "this Puritan conscience" (that is, this Bible conscience, a little later in England), "enthroned purity on the domestic hearth, truth in the tribunal, honesty in the counting house, industry in the workshop, and a determination to do all things according to the requirements of religion."

¶ As this conscience made fighting men of the Puritans of the time of Cromwell, so it made exiles of our Pilgrim Fathers.

¶ They left Holland after they had been welcomed and well established there to seek another country, for two reasons:

¶ (1) Though the Dutch authorities testified at their leaving Leyden, "These English have lived among us

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these twelve years, and yet we never had any suit or accusation come against any of them," yet they felt constrained again to move on, partly because their children, growing up among those who were lovers of pleasures which seemed to them contrary to God's Word, were beginning to imbibe the manners prevailing around them.

¶ But (2) as the records show—they were moved by a patriotic regard to the country which had persecuted them and driven them forth. They were proud of the name of Englishmen, and truly feared that their children should become absorbed among a nation of foreigners. Humbly they petitioned their King, who had treated them contemptuously and cruelly, that they might be allowed to emigrate to some remote and unpossessed part of his dominion, where they might lay the foundation of a state, and where they might live as loyal English subjects. It was in a spirit both of piety and patriotism that the Pilgrim Fathers came to America.

¶ C. His Heroism.

¶ The Pilgrim Father, from first to last, was a man of heroic spirit. He endured hardness and endured it patiently and hopefully. He exhibited this spirit during the days of his persecution in England,—when he departs from England, surrendering his living and his property, his people and his country. During the first years in Holland, when life was a struggle for existence; when he departed from Leyden, "that goodly and pleasant city which had been their resting place near twelve years"; when he fought for a foothold on the inhospitable shores of New England, where "he made exile tolerable, defended himself against the Indian, fertilized the desert, established civil law, founded a church, and,—on the Bible as a basis,—built up a new state."

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¶ The Pilgrim was heroic because he was hopeful. He was hopeful because he had a great faith in God. The Bible, the Book of Hope, the Book which makes men optimists, the Book which our Pilgrim in bronze holds to his heart, strengthened his heart while he looked, "not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen." Twice he hopefully embarked and sailed toward an unseen country. He set his face steadfastly toward the future; he looked for the dawning of a better day. Obstacles could not discourage him; for he believed God was with him, and he said to himself, "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

¶ Application.—Sons of New England sires, there is little time to make application of these truths presented. Certain things are evident.

¶ (1). These were the ideals of our Forefathers.

¶ (2). Recalling and paraphrasing our text, let us say, "Think not that it will make you great and good, worthy citizens of this Republic, to be able to say, 'The great and good Pilgrim Fathers, who founded the state, in the New World, were our Forefathers, therefore we are worthy of special honor.'"

¶ (3). If the sons of New England have any special reason to be proud of their Forefathers, it was not because they were men eminent for their wealth or culture (the things most admired and coveted to-day), but because they were (as I have shown) men of religion, who believed in and feared God; righteous men who believed in "the Book" and lived by it; patriotic men, who loved their country; good citizens, to whom the duty of citizenship was a second religion; lovers of liberty, who accepted liberty with its responsibilities; heroic men, who would suffer for conscience' sake.

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¶ (4). If it is worth while to be proud of our Forefathers it is worth while to emulate their virtues, for, as Chief Justice Brewer has reminded us, "we are unworthy to be called the children of the Pilgrims unless we live up to their lofty purposes."

¶ (5). The times and emergencies call for a revival of Pilgrim ideals and of the Pilgrim spirit. The Sons of New England should be the first to respond to this demand, here in Philadelphia, everywhere in this land of liberty.

¶ (6). It is a matter for gratification and thankfulness to God, that our "Pilgrim in Bronze" is not the only Puritan who has been seen and whose influence has been felt about our City Hall this year. The very sight of him, and of the Book which rests in his hand and over his heart, seem to have aroused, in rulers and citizens, the old Bible conscience, and the love of liberty, and whatsoever things are honest, and just, and pure, and good.

¶ Let us thank God and take courage. Let us dedicate ourselves anew to the ideals of the Pilgrim Fathers.

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New England Society of Pennsylvania



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TO NEW ENGLAND

Where Hubbard Squash and Huckleberries
grow to powerful size;
And everything is orthodox from preachers
down to pies.

Eugene Field

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Twenty-Fifth Annual Festival

¶ The New England Society of Pennsylvania held its twenty-fifth annual celebration of Forefathers' Day last night in the ball room of the Bellevue-Stratford. The anniversary was the 285th of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. The attendance of members and guests numbered about three hundred, and was representative of present-day Philadelphians and Pennsylvanians of New England birth.

¶ Simplicity and seasonableness marked the menu with a reasonable quantity of what might be called "local color." The matter of the lobster was of Maine, although the manner was of Newburgh. The turkey was marked "Vermont," but they went all the way to Virginia for the ham. There were Boston baked beans, Connecticut quail, doughnuts, and, that one dish might be typical of all the New England States, the Puritan-Yankee confection of squash pie.

¶ The table decorations included stuffed and mounted turkeys in full plumage and unhusked ears of corn. The stage was masked by a small forest of firs, lighted with tiny electric bulbs in colors. Holly and Christmas trees and greenery were in abundance, and back of the speakers' table was a great bank of greens, relieved with electric lights and topped by electric bulbs showing "1620—The New England Society—1905."

¶ The Menu bore on its cover an engraved reproduction of the statue of the Pilgrim on the south plaza of City Hall. The pages contained photographs of English localities familiar to the early Puritans.

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Grace Before Meat

¶ **Blessed be Thy Name,** *O Lord God, who art exalted above all blessing and praise.*

¶ **Thou didst Covenant** *with our Fathers, saying: "Behold, I am with thee and will keep thee in the way that thou goest."*

¶ **God of our Fathers,** *Thou art* OUR *God, Thou wilt be our guide even unto death.*

¶ **We Thank Thee** *for our portion of good things; our goodly and pleasant land; this feast of fat things; this fellowship one with another.*

¶ **Make Us,** *we humbly pray, worthy of our inheritance.*

¶ **Help Us** *to hold forth that which is good.*

¶ **Bless Us,** *we beseech Thee, O Lord, in this our Annual Assembly, and may we eat and give God thanks through Jesus Christ Our Lord.*

Amen.

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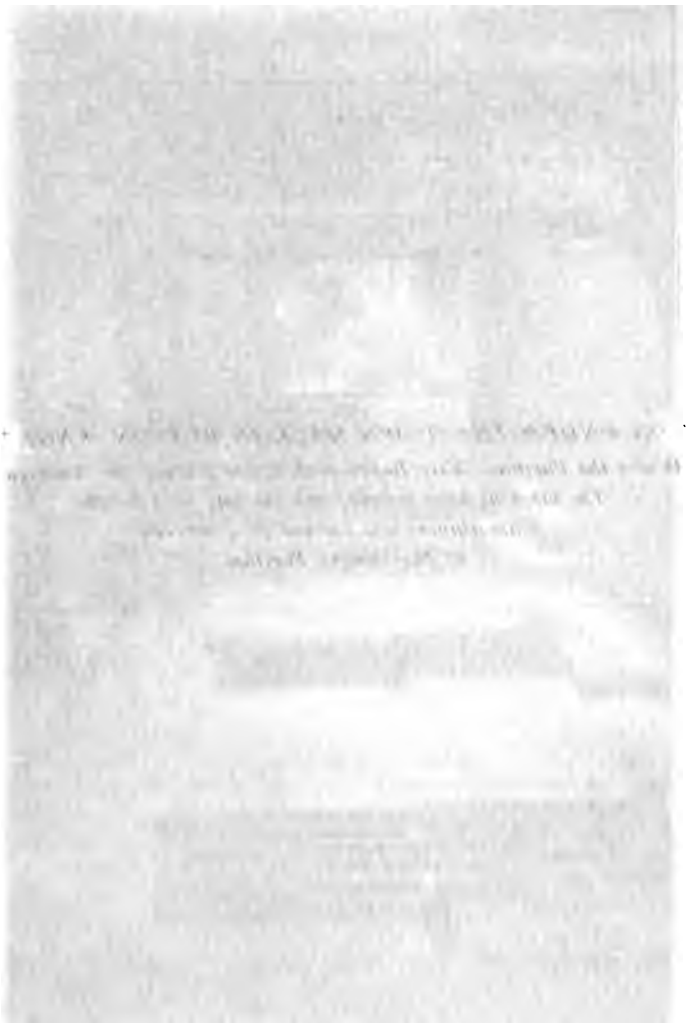
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PRISON UNDER THE TOWN HALL IN BOSTON, ENGLAND,
Where the Puritans Were Imprisoned Before Sailing for America.
The kitchens were beyond, and the fine food for the
State dinners was carried past the cells
of the hungry Puritans.

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

Pilgrim Fare

MDCCCCV

Cotuits

Strained Gumbo

Maine Lobster, Newburg

Vermont Turkey — Cranberry Jelly

Virginia Ham — Cider Apple Sauce

Boston Baked Beans, Brown Bread

QUITE ORTHODOX

Connecticut Quail

Head Lettuce Salad

Squash Pie **Ices** **Doughnuts**

Fruits **Coffee**

Tobacco

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Ye New Edition of

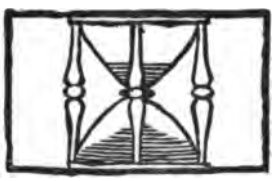
Ye New England Primer

A taste for pie
and piety



Made our forefathers
Sound and free

As runs the glass
Man's life doth pass



Let's have good cheer
While we are here

The common pride
of you and me



Is our New Eng-
land Ancestree

When Adam had
his hunger stay'd
Upon the Apple
then he made



The earliest
after dimer speech
And so they say
it was a peach

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

¶ The members and guests were seated as shown by diagrams following:

President's Table

Theodore Frothingham.

Hon. Alfred Hemenway,	Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D.D.,
Hon. James M. Beck,	John H. Converse,
Francis A. Lewis,	William A. Glasgow, Jr.,
Hon. Charles Emory Smith,	Rev. S. W. Dana, D.D.,
Hon. John Weaver,	Hon. William Potter,
Rev. Dr. Mervin J. Eckels	N. Parker Shortridge,
Rev. David M. Steele,	Bishop Whitaker,
Colonel Sheldon Potter,	Charles C. Harrison,
Wm. Bayard Hale,	Rev. C. A. Dickey, D.D.,
Joseph P. Mumford	Hon. Frederick J. Shoyer.

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Table A

Thomas E. Cornish.

George G. Bassett,
Alfred L. Ward,
W. Warren Shaw,
Prof. John S. White,
H. M. Lewis,
F. S. Feraille,
Raymond S. Clark,
Charles T. Fox,
Julius A. Bailey,
William B. Bratton,
Clement Weaver,
Charles E. Clark,
H. M. Rolin,
J. M. Reeves,
Rev. Charles R. Erdman, D.D.
Thomas L. Hodge,
Lewis A. Riley,
George N. Reynolds,
George C. Hetzel,
John J. Collier,
Dr. F. F. Long,
H. F. Kenney,
Ellicott Fisher,
Charles Chauncey,
H. E. Taylor,
George A. French,
Carl G. Lorenz,
Dr. Charles W. Houghton,
John G. Carruth,
Dr. W. E. Ashton,
Theodore N. Spencer,
Austin S. Horn,
Wm. R. Lyman,
John Kisterboch,
Edwin Hagert,
Josiah Kisterboch, Jr.,
Joel Cook,
H. C. Atkinson,
Charles A. Buch,
Frederick H. Treat,
Clarence P. King,
Harry K. Mulford,
Rev. Carlos T. Chester,
Charles L. Nichols,
William D. Kelly,
Hon. H. M. McClure,
Frederick Shaw,
Gregory C. Kelley,
George H. Cliff,
E. Stanley Richardson,
A. P. Richardson,
T. N. Richardson,
Thomas D. Richardson,
Edgar H. Mumford,
Edward W. Mumford.

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Table B

Justus C. Strawbridge.

Edwin S. Stuart,
Francis B. Reeves,
Henry Tatnall,
Asa S. Wing,
Howard Comfort,
W. J. Strawbridge,
George S. Strawbridge,
F. R. Strawbridge,
William B. Riley,
Waldo M. Caflin,
Samuel H. Cramp,
Harry G. Clay,
George E. Shaw,
C. N. Weygandt,
Caleb J. Milne, Jr.,
David Milne,
Francis F. Milne,
Caleb J. Milne,
Chester N. Farr, Jr.,
Francis A. Howard,
Robert P. Hooper,
Peter Boyd,
George H. Hill,
Samuel Bell, Jr.,
John A. McDowell,
Dr. Walter E. Rahte,
John W. Converse,
Warren P. Thorpe,
Merle Middleton,
William L. Austin,
S. M. Vauclain,
John C. Winston,
Isaac Sharpless,
Wm. W. Justice,
Richard Campion,
Henry M. Steel,
Edward N. Wright, Jr.,
Harry S. Grove, Jr.,
F. Butler Reeves,
Henry M. Hoxie,
F. H. Strawbridge,
F. H. Futrell,
J. D. Watkins,
Dr. John L. Bromley,
Charles L. Brown,
John H. Bromley,
John A. S. Brown,
George K. Breintnall,
George F. Schilling,
Adolph Gosling,
A. G. Hetherington,
Dr. H. C. Boenning,
George P. Morgan,
W. R. Helme,
Henry M. Watts,
Joseph F. Bunting,
Charles D. Barney,
Charles P. LaLanne,
Frank D. LaLanne,
William R. Tucker,
Dr. Herbert M. Howe,
Arthur L. Howe.

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Table C

Joseph G. Darlington.

Lincoln Godfrey,
Samuel Rea,
Col. R. Dale Benson,
Charles E. Pugh,
Allen Evans,
Morris Clothier,
Herbert S. Darlington,
Walter Clothier,
Isaac Clothier,
Frederick L. Bailey,
Lawrence McCormick,
Josiah Monroe,
Horace A. Doan,
Joseph T. Richards,
Frank R. Tobey,
George Cuthbert Gillespie,
Charles A. Converse,
Edward P. Borden,
J. Jacob Mohr,
H. L. Haldeman,
E. Shirley Borden,
Walter G. Lewis,
Richard A. Lewis,
Henry A. Lewis,
W. L. Brown,
W. A. P. Davis,
C. H. Brush,
Dr. Charles P. Turner,
J. B. Kremer,
Atwood Smith,
E. T. Stotesbury,
George H. McFadden,
Charles E. Mather,
Henry S. Grove,
John B. Thayer, Jr.,
William W. Porter,
Henry B. Thompson,
Robert B. Lippincott,
Lincoln K. Passmore,
Harry Blynn,
Joseph B. Hutchinson,
L. L. Rue,
Hon. Edward C. Stokes,
Walter H. Bacon,
George Wood,
John K. Strubing,
E. G. Turner,
Joseph H. Brazier,
H. Bertol Brazier,
Charles A. Brinley,
A. Howard Merritt,
Dr. Charles Hermon Thomas,
Paul K. M. Thomas,
Dr. Alfred R. Allen,
Isaac R. Davis,
Rev. Louis F. Benson,
Dr. J. N. Mitchell,
E. Burgess Warren.

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Table B

Theodore H. Ely.

Samuel T. Bodine,
Wallace W. Atterbury,
David E. Williams,
Edgar C. Felton,
Walton Clarke,
Paul Thompson,
L. Morris Lillie,
Stedman Bent,
E. P. Baugh,
C. Barrows,
John B. Clement,
George M. Randle,
Warren B. Blake,
Barton F. Blake,
John H. Gay,
Harry G. Barnes,
H. Warren K. Hale,
Henry S. Hale,
J. Warren Hale,
Francis Von A. Cabeen,
Stanley G. Flagg, Jr.,
George B. Bonnell,
Dr. George Woodward,
Samuel F. Houston,
William Brooke Rawle,
Louis S. Fiske,
Rev. Wayland Hoyt,
Dr. H. Phillips,
Dr. John B. Chapin,
Dr. C. B. Williams,
Daniel S. Newhall,
Winthrop Sargent,
Victor Merman,
Morris Earle,
Lewis Lillie,
Frank Tenny,
Lewis C. Lillie,
Edward G. Sanger,
Thomas W. Sinnott,
Henry D. Moore,
L. O. Smith,
J. M. Steere,
C. B. Crowell,
A. F. Thomson,
John W. Whittier,
Morris Williams,
C. W. Scott,
Henry E. Jackson,
E. T. Scott,
F. L. Bassett,
F. W. Faires,
Frank W. Wigton,
B. M. Faires,
William Goodrich,
Amos Wakelin,
George A. Bigelow,
Harold Goodwin,
Rev. James A. Worden,
Rev. Charles Wood, D.D.,
Dr. De Forest Williard.

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Table E

Dr. Roland G. Curtin.

Dr. James B. Walker,
Adolpo Trauwitz,
Clarkson Clothier,
Theodore Montgomery,
Dr. James H. Closson,
William P. James,
Horace L. Young,
E. W. Burt,
H. S. Evans,
A. L. Stout,
Shepley W. Evans,
Rev. C. E. Bronson,
Charles T. Evans,
Nelson F. Evans,
J. Clifford Wilson,
J. Warren Hutchins,
T. Chester Walbridge,
Dr. D. N. McQuillen,
Dr. Edwin T. Darby,
Albert G. Bradford,
F. W. Ayer,
George J. Dungan,
C. B. Dungan,
A. F. Kelley,
Dr. N. M. Miller,
Dr. Louis J. Lautenbach,
George E. Mapes,
Dr. M. B. Dwight,
Job T. Pugh,
Francis M. Holden,
H. S. Furness,
"The Press,"
"The Ledger,"
"The North American,"
"The Record,"
"The Inquirer,"
Dr. O. G. L. Lewis,
Dr. M. B. Culver,
Rev. L. L. Overman,
William H. Castle,
Isaac Porter, Jr.,
Mills Whittlesey,
Dr. George M. Marshall,
Dr. James Ely Talley,
Dr. Herman Allyn.

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The Addresses

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The Addresses

¶ The President of the Society, Mr. Theodore Frothingham, was cordially greeted by the company upon his assuming the duties of Toastmaster. Before taking up the list of toasts he said:

¶ Fellow Members of the New England Society of Pennsylvania and Honored Guests: Another year has rolled by and we have again met to renew old friendships, and, for this evening at least, laying aside the cares of business and politics, and the multitude of stirring questions which go to make up our modern life, to reverently and affectionately recall the virtues and trials of those worthy men and women we take delight in honoring. Two hundred and eighty-five years ago to-day our Pilgrim Fathers and Mothers disembarked from the good ship Mayflower, at Plymouth, Massachusetts, having sailed from Plymouth, England, on September 6th, in the year of our Lord 1620; and it is to keep green the memory of these ancestors of ours, and of others who followed later, that this Society was founded, holding its first meeting on the evening of Forefathers' Day, in the year 1881. This, therefore, is our twenty-fifth, or silver, anniversary; and being such, it was quite fitting that the Society should in some notable and dignified manner make itself outwardly manifest to the citizens of this great Commonwealth with whom we have cast in our lot; and so, after due deliberation, we have raised our Ebenezer in our midst on the City Hall Square, in the form of a bronze Pilgrim, fashioned by the great Saint-

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Gaudens, and all who run may read how the statue was presented to the city of Philadelphia by the New England Society of Pennsylvania, in the year 1905. For a time after the pedestal was erected and our Pilgrim set in place the inscription was lacking, owing to some delay of the contractor, and there was much doubt expressed by the passing multitudes as to whom the statue represented. Various local statesmen were, I understand, from time to time suggested, though the Bible under his arm seemed to cause a certain doubt; but at last some one solved the question, and wrote in bold, black letters, just under the bronze, "The Old Boy." This solution seemed eminently satisfactory to all, and "The Old Boy" he remained until the proper inscription was cut.

¶ By a rather amusing coincidence, twenty-five years ago last Thanksgiving Day, on the program of one of the theaters of this city, a short poem was printed bearing upon our Puritan ancestors and their descendants. Whether the formation of our Society at that time inspired the poem, or the poem inspired our Society, I do not know, but as it has been handed to me by one of our members, who vouches for the wording, I will read it to you:

"Two centuries and a half ago,
There trudged to work with shouldered hoe,
A woman, tanned and worn and rough,—with pluck of Puritanic stuff;
Eight lusty children tagged behind, hatless, shoeless, unconfined,
And happy as the birds that flew around them.
Naught of books they knew, save one they read at twilight hour,
Brought with them in the old Mayflower.

"A pretty lady, wan and white, in a hammock swinging light,
Languishes, and in the shade devours rhyme and lemonade;
While by her side her lover sighs and gently fans away the flies.
She murmurs, 'tis so nice that we are neither of new family
But of old Puritanic stock—that landed upon Plymouth Rock."

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¶ Not long ago a lady of this city, of Quaker descent, to whom I had been explaining at some length the advantages enjoyed by the sons and daughters of New England, remarked that she also liked Boston, but when visiting there she sometimes heard so much about the Pilgrims and Plymouth Rock she almost wished, instead of the Pilgrims landing upon the rock the rock had landed upon the Pilgrims; and speaking of a landing reminds me that William Penn landed on these shores two hundred and twenty-three years ago last November 8th, and although I have no intention of bringing in politics, or hurting any one's feelings, I think if he could have read the papers on the morning of November 8th of this 1905 he would have thought that his descendants were keeping up the good work and had just landed again—with both feet.

¶ Now, as we all know, although the Pilgrims finally disembarked on December 22d, and made Plymouth their permanent abiding place, their first actual landing was made on November 13th, at Provincetown, near the end of the Cape, where, having been driven out of their course by stress of weather, they sought refuge, their original destination having been somewhere to the northern part of the Virginia Plantation. And whether it was that the women and children were so worn out by the long and perilous voyage, and must have rest and a change from the wretchedness incident to the crowded conditions, or, as has been hinted, the thirteenth being Monday, the Pilgrim Mothers decided then and there to land and start their housekeeping with wash-day, or whether the vessel was so strained by her stormy voyage it was not considered safe to continue at that season of the year, or whether, as I prefer to think, it was the direct hand of God pointing the way toward the fulfillment of a great end, there their sufferings from the sea ceased, and in the cabin of the Mayflower was drawn up

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and signed, before they landed, that remarkable compact, the first known written constitution in the history of the world, that stepping stone between Magna Charta and our own immortal Declaration. And how these men and women kept this compact during the dreadful days to follow is as sad and noble a story as ever has been written, and here, surrounded by all this beauty and luxury, it may be well for a moment to let our thoughts run back to those bleak days on that wild New England shore, and hear a few words from Governor William Bradford in his "History of the Plymouth Plantation":

¶ "For it is recorded in Scripture as a mercie to ye Apostle and his shipwracked company, yt the barbarians shewed them no smale kindnes in refreshing them, but these savage barbarians when they mette with them (as will after appeare) were readier to fill their sids full of arrows than otherwise; Besides, what could they see but hideous and desolate wilderness full of wild beasts and wild men? What could now sustaine them but the spirite of God and his Grace?"

¶ From such beginnings, through much tribulation, by successive steps, our country has risen to her present lofty place: from Plymouth Rock to Bunker Hill and Valley Forge; again upward, through blood and sorrow, to our Martyr with words of Charity to all and bitterness to none on his dying lips; still upward, through many vicissitudes, to San Juan Hill and Cuba freed, ever seeking freedom. The past, at least, is secure, but what of the present? What are we doing to keep up these traditions and show honor to these worthy ancestors—what more than mere after-dinner patriotism? The times are seething and boiling with unrest and stern protest against unworthy conditions. Opportunities come to the hand of the one who seeks, and the shot fired by the embattled farmers, which sounded 'round the world,

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finds its echo in the battle of the ballot of the present day:

"A weapon comes down as still
As snow flakes fall upon the sod,
But executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God."

¶ As freemen, therefore, let us see to it that we leave unstained to our children our glorious inheritance, our noble country, wrought out from the rough through the sufferings and sacrifices and blood of the true and the brave, this promised land, open to the oppressed of all nations, where Jew and Gentile are alike welcome, and where all tears are wiped away. (Long-continued applause.)

The President of the United States

¶ The Toastmaster: Between the plain living which we have just enjoyed, and the high thinking which is to follow, it is our custom to propose a toast, to which I know you will all respond with true enthusiasm. I ask you to fill your glasses, and, all standing, drink to the health, happiness and long life of Theodore Roosevelt, President of these United States.

¶ (Complying with the request, all present rose, and, after honoring the toast, joined with much spirit in singing, to orchestral accompaniment, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee.")

The Way We Celebrate

¶ The Toastmaster: As Massachusetts is the State where our Pilgrim Fathers first landed, and is in a way the mother of all New England Societies, it is always with a peculiar pleasure we welcome to our banquet a representative who brings us greetings from that Commonwealth; and we certainly may consider ourselves fortunate in having as our guest to-night from the city of

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Boston an acknowledged leader, not only in his profession, but in all that pertains to good citizenship in the Old Bay State. I have the great pleasure of presenting to you the Hon. Alfred Hemenway, President of the Bar Association of the city of Boston, who speaks to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate."

Response by Hon. Alfred Hemenway, President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston

¶ The distinguished guest was welcomed with much enthusiasm, and his interesting history of vital principles of the common law was a valuable contribution to the literature of the Society. When the applause which greeted him had subsided Mr. Hemenway said:

¶ I once heard James Russell Lowell—accomplished in all things—give a formula for the after-dinner speaker. It was simple. First, the exordium, in which you felicitate your hearers; secondly, the anecdote; thirdly, the thought; and lastly, the peroration.

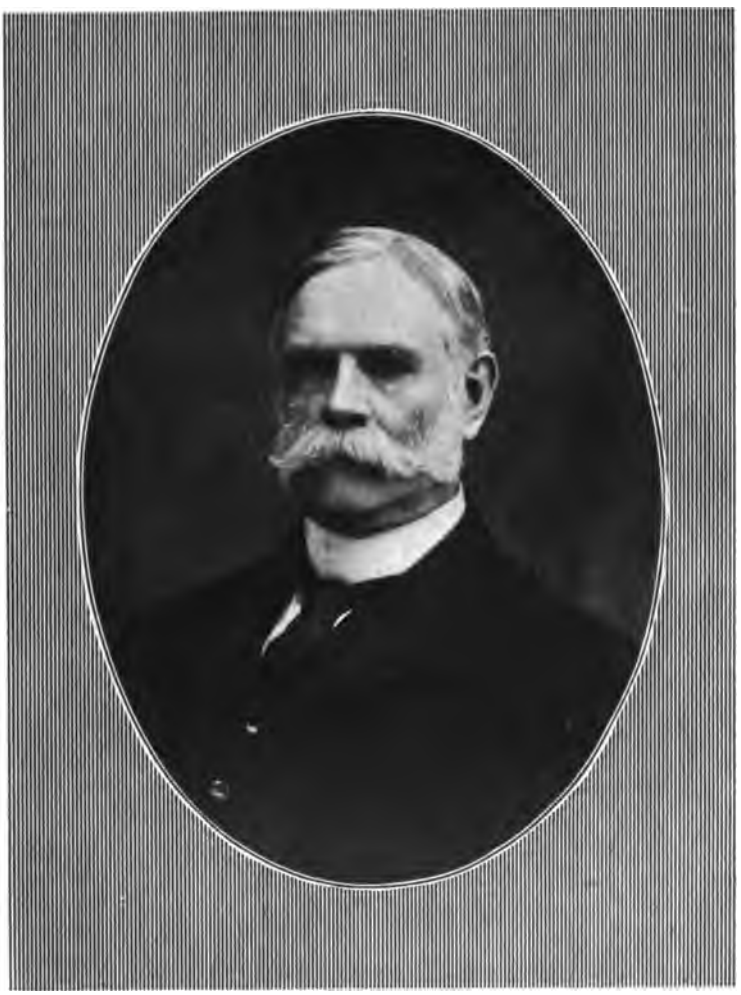
¶ I should be churlish if I omitted the exordium, because I deem it a high honor to sit with the descendants of the Pilgrims in this beautiful hall, at this sumptuous table, on this day we celebrate. Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's, lies buried beneath its dome. His resting place bears this legend: "If you seek my monument, look around." So, if you would seek the monuments of the Pilgrims, look around. It is a beautiful fiction that the home of the foreign ambassador is always deemed a part of his own country. By a like fiction, wherever the descendants of the Pilgrims meet on this returning December day, seems to me a part of the cabin of the Mayflower enlarged and glorified.

¶ And now should come the anecdote, followed by the thought and peroration. Were I to commute with anec-

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HON. ALFRED HEMENWAY

President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston.

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dotes, and follow the example of the applicant for civil service, who, being asked to name six animals of Alaska, promptly replied, "Three seals and three polar bears," I might be spared reminding you of the little girl's definition of elocution, "The way criminals are put to death in some States."

¶ The Pilgrims were freemen; liberty was their birthright. It was their lawful inheritance. American freedom has its foundation in English law, which was established long before the adoption of our Constitutions.

¶ In a free government there must be personal liberty. The individual must be protected from arbitrary arrest. This protection rests upon three cardinal principles:

¶ First. That every man's house is his castle.

¶ Second. The prohibition of "general warrants" for the arrest of persons.

¶ Third. The habeas corpus act.

¶ Of these principles the first was established before the embarkation of the Pilgrims. The habeas corpus act was passed in the same century; and Lord Mansfield settled the illegality of general warrants.

¶ Leibnitz said of Newton: "If he reckoned all that had been done by mathematicians from the beginning of the world down to Newton, and what had been done by him, his would be the better half." So if you measure all that has been done for freedom since governments began, these three principles "would be the better half."

¶ The reigns of Elizabeth and James abounded in great lawyers. "The times were learned and ennobled by many sages of the law," says the quaint preface of Yelverton. It has been justly called the "Augustan age of our old jurisprudence." It was the age of Coke, the great master of the common law, who died in 1634. Just

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as the Scriptures are called the Bible, pre-eminently *the* Book, so his reports alone for three hundred years have been styled *the* Reports. They are the bible of the common law. It was by Coke that the principles of the common law were put in accessible form. The decisions of the courts were illuminated by his unique learning. The law was placed on a sure foundation.

¶ Lord Bacon, the rival and enemy of Coke, said: "Had it not been for Sir Edward Coke's reports, the law had been almost like a ship without ballast."

¶ Well says the preface to one of his books: "The ancient and excellent laws of England are the birthright and the most ancient and best inheritance that the subjects of this realm have, for by them he enjoyeth not only his inheritance and goods in peace and quietness, but his life and his *most dear countrie* in safetie."

¶ It was left to one "Mr. Ashe" to publish in French a booklet (hardly larger than the poems of Thomas Gray, of whom Emerson said: "No man has come down to posterity with so small a book under his arm"), purporting to contain all the "memorable and ornative sentences" in the reports of Edward Coke. It was called by the belittling title, "Fasciculus Florum,"—in simple English, a little bundle of flowers, a nosegay. Surely there *is* something in a name.

¶ The cases reported by Coke were such as arise in the common business of life. Such a case was that of Semayne vs. Gresham. Out of seemingly trivial transactions grow cases of "light and leading." The facts were simple. Two young men, Gresham and Beresford, were joint tenants of a house in Blackfriars, London. Beresford died. The house by survivorship became Gresham's, who continued to live therein. At his death Beresford was in debt to one Semayne, who obtained a judgment and execution against the estate of his deceased debtor.

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The execution was placed in the hands of the sheriff. The officer proceeded to the house of Gresham, the surviving tenant, wherein the goods which had belonged to the estate of Beresford still remained, with the intention of seizing them in satisfaction of his execution. But Gresham closed the door of his dwelling house to the officer and refused to admit him. The officer was thus unable to satisfy his execution. This was the first chapter in the story. Next followed a suit by Semayne, the creditor, wherein he claimed damages against Gresham because he had obstructed the sheriff in the performance of his legal duty, and so hindered the plaintiff in the collection of his debt.

¶ Had Gresham a legal right to close his door against the sheriff? Had the sheriff a right to break open the door to perform his duty?

¶ These were the questions involved in the action. On their decision depended the right of every English householder. He failed in his action, for the Court resolved:

¶ "That the house of every one is to him as his castle and fortress, as well for his defence against injury and violence as for his repose."

¶ Since that day, three hundred years ago, this case has been cited so often by every English-speaking judge, that "Every man's house is his castle" has become a maxim familiar to every schoolboy.

¶ This precedent is one of the great guarantees of English freedom. Another precedent established the invalidity of general warrants.

¶ The facts were these. The King made a speech. It was criticised in the *North Briton*. Lord Halifax caused a warrant to issue directing the arrest of the "authors, printers and publishers of the article," without designating them by name. This was a general warrant. It

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included anybody whom the officer might choose to include in the general description. On this writ one Leach was arrested, held in custody for four days till his examination, when he was discharged as not guilty of the offence charged. The discharged prisoner subsequently had *his* day in Court. He sued the officers for an illegal arrest of his person. They justified under their warrant; but Lord Mansfield and his associates adjudged the warrant no justification, because it was void on its face. That it did not contain the name of the person to be arrested. That such a warrant gave an arbitrary power. It left to him to decide whom to arrest. That power belonged only to the Court. It interfered with the rights of the individual. The use of such warrants had been customary, but the custom was held bad. Since that judgment the person whose arrest is authorized must be specifically named. The officer must keep within his warrant. The protection of individual liberty had a new guaranty.

¶ Such precedents have made England, in the measured words of Tennyson:

> "A land of settled government,
> A land of just and old renown,
> Where freedom broadens slowly down
> From precedent to precedent."

¶ The third guaranty of individual freedom is the Habeas Corpus Act, whereby one may be relieved from an illegal arrest. As a trivial transaction may settle a great principle, so one may be relieved from imprisonment by what the layman calls a *technicality*, an *evasion* of the law. But technicalities are a part of every science, and the law is a *science*. All its technicalities are for the common welfare. In 1860, after the John Brown raid, a committee of the United States Senate was appointed "to inquire into the facts attending the late invasion and seizure of the armory and arsenal of the United

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States at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, by a band of armed men." One Sanborn was summoned as a witness and failed to appear. The Senate directed its president to issue a warrant to the sergeant-at-arms, commanding him to take Sanborn into custody wherever found, and to have him before the bar of the Senate to answer for contempt. The warrant was issued, directed only to the sergeant-at-arms. Sanborn was arrested at Concord, in Massachusetts, by one Carlton, who was appointed by the sergeant-at-arms to make the arrest. Sanborn petitioned for relief under the Habeas Corpus Act. He was brought before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Carlton justified under his warrant.

¶ Great and vital questions were involved as to the powers of the United States Senate and as to the rights of a citizen. Preliminary questions were first argued and considered. The objections taken to the warrant were three:

¶ First. That the sergeant-at-arms had no right to serve process outside the District of Columbia.

¶ Second. That a sergeant-at-arms is not an officer known to the Constitution or laws of the United States as a general executive of known powers, like a sheriff or marshal.

¶ Third. That by a warrant the power to arrest was in terms limited to the sergeant-at-arms, and could not be executed by a deputy.

¶ The great questions were not decided, for Chief Justice Shaw and his associates were all of opinion that the warrant afforded no justification and discharged the prisoner. The ground of the decision was that the warrant was directed *only* to the sergeant-at-arms, and that he could not delegate his authority to any other person. "It is," said the Court, "a general rule of the common

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law not founded on any judicial decision or statute provision, but so universally received as to have grown into a maxim, that a delegated authority to one does not authorize him to delegate it to another."

¶ This was a technicality. But it was a technicality in favor of liberty. It was a part of the law of the land under which life, liberty and property are safe.

¶ We must not forget that it was an English colony that was planted in America. They were still subjects of the Crown.

¶ They came claiming as their birthright the protection of the English law, so it is fitting that on this day I should turn to these precedents of English liberty. They leavened the Pilgrim spirit. Macaulay says the Puritans delivered England as well as established an American commonwealth. The colonial charters were granted to English corporations.

¶ The Pilgrims came and with them brought all the rights of Englishmen. Each lived in a castle. So living, their manhood was ideal.

¶ Their consciousness of the rights of Englishmen as declared in acts of Parliament, and the decisions of the courts, was the source of their independence. It made them manly. They were not anarchists, proclaiming their independence of all law. They were not revolutionists. They were law-abiding and demanded the protection of the law. They were not theorists, given to philosophic speculation. They were friends of Hampden and of Cromwell, who would have joined the Colony had not the ship in which they had taken passage been by an order of Council forbidden to sail. And no Englishman had more respect for law than Eliot, who died in prison, and Hampden, who bled in battle.

¶ Their reverence for law, divine and human, was a source of abiding strength. Lawlessness is characteris-

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tic of new communities. But the Pilgrims on the Mayflower entered into solemn covenants which they never forgot.

¶ One of their first enactments was to provide for trial by jury. They will show you the original on the files in the Court House at Plymouth. It is worth a pilgrimage to see it.

¶ When Millard Fillmore, after his Presidency, was going to Europe, he first visited Plymouth, because he was ashamed to go abroad without having first seen the memorials in the old Colony town. General Grant went there, and in the facetious words of Judge Russell was shown "the very plates off which the Pilgrims fasted."

¶ Reverence for law has always characterized their descendants. They were always students of the common law.

¶ When Blackstone's Commentaries were published, it is said more copies were sold in the Colonies than in England. They strove to know the law, just as Hampden consulted the best Constitutional lawyers before resisting the payment of ship money. He who is anxious to know his own boundary line is seldom a trespasser. I have dwelt on the civic side of the Pilgrim spirit because it has been so overshadowed by their religious life.

¶ Their friends were in the House of Commons, where a Bible was ever on the table and was daily consulted by the members for argumentative texts. Tradition is full of their application or misapplication of biblical texts. A supporting text was found even for suicide by connecting the words respecting Judas, that "he went and hanged himself," with the far separated admonition, "Go thou and do likewise."

¶ And when King James published his Counterblast to Tobacco, a user of the weed found justification in the text: "And he which is filthy let him be filthy still."

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¶ These and other texts were as far from their application as was the sermon of the young preacher, of which it was said, had the text had a contagious disease the sermon would not have caught it.

¶ It is hard to realize the intense earnestness of the men of that time. When in 1628 a message from the King forbade the House of Commons "to lay any scandal or aspersion on the state, government, or ministers thereof," it was received with sobs and cries; even Coke, then a member, once Chief Justice of England, who drafted the petition of right, shed tears.

¶ "At the present day," says Cicero, in the "Orator," "all Asia imitates Menecles of Alabander." "Who," asks Edward Everett in a Phi Beta Kappa oration, "was Menecles and where was Alabander?" Now they are but idle names. Heaven send that no future scholar shall ask *who* were the Pilgrims, or *what* was the Mayflower.

¶ Theodore Parker said that "he who goes through the land scattering full-blown roses may be followed the next day by their withered petals; but he who goes through the land scattering rose seed may be followed ages afterwards by their ever-increasing perfume." The Pilgrims planted the seeds of civic righteousness, the fruit whereof will never fail.

¶ The day we celebrate is forever consecrated to liberty, guided and guarded by law.

¶ We live in a fair hour. Our inheritance is great. In our prosperity let us remember our fathers and our fathers' God!

The Puritan as a Straight Thinker

¶ The Toastmaster: Before I introduce our next speaker I ask your indulgence for a moment while I read a few lines from "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim," by the Quaker poet, Whittier:

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FRANCIS A. LEWIS, ESQ.
Philadelphia.

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"Who knows what goadings in their sterner way
O'er jagged ice, relieved by granite gray,
Blew 'round the men of Massachusetts Bay!

"What hate of heresy the East wind woke?
What hints of pitiless power and terror spoke
In waves that on their iron coast line broke?

"Be it as it may; within the Land of Penn,
The sectary yielded to the citizen,
And peaceful dwelt the many-creeded man."

¶ About the time our ancestors were Puritans, the ancestors of the distinguished gentleman who is about to address us were Quakers, and history says that such did not always dwell together in perfect amity; but be that as it may, the differences of those stern and stormy days have been long since wiped away and laid at rest, and I esteem it a great honor to present to the Society Mr. Francis A. Lewis, of this city, a Quaker from the Welsh hills, who will speak to the toast, "The Puritan as a Straight Thinker." (Applause.)

Response by Francis A. Lewis, Esq., of Philadelphia

¶ Mr. Lewis's characteristic humor kept the tables in a roar, and his sentiments upon current topics were vigorously applauded. He said:

¶ I shall not claim your sympathy, Mr. President, as an object of pity, but a pertinent question was once asked me with perfect sincerity: "What induces any man to make an after-dinner speech?" The answer is to be found in the reply of a young man in a New England town, who was frequently called upon to take part in amateur theatricals. Some one asked him if he didn't get very tired of it. "Well," he said, "I reckin its better than settin in the audience." Experience has taught me, however, that the middle speaker on the program, which I happen to be to-night, can generally count upon a sympathetic audience; and I think there is a reason for

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it. Some years ago, while walking through the Maine woods, I came across an old log cabin, on the front of which was painted, in rude letters, "Half Way House." A grizzled veteran smoking a cob pipe sat on the porch, and I said to him, "Can you tell me why this is called the 'Half Way House'? What is it half way to?" "Well," said he, "stranger, it's only estimated to be that; the fact is, so many toorists pass through these 'ere woods, who don't know where they're going', that it's sort of refreshin' for 'em to feel they're half way there."

¶ When I received the invitation of your committee to speak here to-night I felt very much flattered, as who would not be? As time passed on, however, this pleasant sensation gave way to one of embarrassment, trouble and perplexity, owing to the warnings I received and the promises I made. While walking down the street, one morning, shortly after I received the invitation, I was approached by one of your number, whom I had heretofore regarded as a friend, who said to me, "I hear you are going to speak at the New England dinner; of course you will be discreet enough to say nothing on religious subjects." "Of course not," I said, "the well known antipathy of the Puritans to everything savoring of religion would render such a topic entirely inappropriate." And he flitted away. Shortly thereafter another alleged friend crossed the street to express to me the hope that I would make no reference to politics. I said, "Certainly not, I never dreamed of such a thing; the pages of history are so intolerably bare of New England names in the political annals of the country that the subject would not be interesting." Finally I was warned to say nothing about life insurance, to which I readily assented, upon the ground that the only insurance which interested your ancestors was fire insurance, and that rather from the fires of the next world than of this.

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¶ Upon reflection, Mr. President, I concluded that I had been too prodigal in promises; that if I kept them little choice of subjects remained to me. To be sure, I could speak of Shakespeare or Milton or even Dante; but, as the newspaper reporter said to Farrar, when he complained in Chicago of the small audience which had greeted his lecture on the Italian poet, "You see, Dean, Dante is rather a dead issue in Chicago."

¶ Mark you, Mr. President, nobody made a single suggestion as to what I *should* say; I was in the position of the young man who, much the worse for wear, was pushed into a cab at one of our clubs, for transportation home. "Where do you want to go?" said the cabman. No answer. "Where do you want me to take you to?" Still no answer. Finally, in desperation, "What street do you want to go to?" Looking at his interrogator with contempt, the clubman replied, "You haven't told me what streets you've got."

¶ Harried to desperation by schedules of forbidden subjects, I have determined to turn a deaf ear to warnings, to break all my promises and to say what I choose. I shall never be asked to speak here again, anyhow, and therefore no personal punishment can be meted out to me either for my sins of omission or of commission.

¶ It has been my privilege, Mr. President, to attend several of these gatherings, and I have heard volumes of orations in praise of New England as the one and only country. It has sometimes occurred to me to inquire: If New England is all that you represent it, why did you ever leave it? You remember, Mr. President, the story of the recruiting officer during the late unpleasantness. In a certain Connecticut town every young man enlisted for the whole war rather than for a period of three years. "A very patriotic body of men," said the recruiting officer to one of them. "Oh, it's not that, sir," the recruit replied, "but us fellows don't want to take no risk of

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having to come back to this 'ere town." No, gentlemen, this dear old town must have been an improvement on New England, even though the water be dirty, the atmosphere murky, and the streets alive with recent and valueless accessions to the ranks of Reform.

¶ As a Pennsylvania Quaker by descent I cheerfully concede all the sound moral principles of the early New Englander. There was, however, a distinct point of difference, in the practical application of those principles, between the Puritan and the Quaker. The Puritan carried all his private virtues into matters of State. He was a born politician and man of affairs; he believed in education and what was then the higher education; he founded schools and colleges; and he ate simple food—so simple, indeed, that if the New England summer boarding house of to-day be an inheritance of Puritanism, your ancestors must indeed have been well equipped to endure the privations of Valley Forge.

¶ The Quakers, unlike the Puritans, were distinctly foes of any education except in the most elementary form; and Mr. Fisher has told us how, in 1789, John Dickinson had great difficulty in persuading them to accept a large sum of money to establish a high-class boarding school, because they did not believe it was of any use. They have nobly atoned for their early errors, however, in the work they have done at Haverford and Bryn Mawr. The Quaker, however, was fond of the good things of life. He may have had a plain coat; he never had a plain cook—so he wisely kept away from Valley Forge. His weakest point was that, after the Colonial period had passed, while he was very careful of his own morals, and those of his family and friends, he became indifferent to the higher duties of citizenship; and to this indifference Philadelphia may trace many of the ills which followed in its train.

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¶ While Penn and his successors administered the government they did it well, but there were occasional slips. On one occasion, when Penn was in England, and his son was administering the Province, there came a complaint from several citizens to the Governor (Penn's son) in regard to a certain tavern wherein did gather boisterous persons of both sexes, who made the whole night hideous by drinking, dancing and carousing. The committee laid the facts before the Governor, and he promised to give the matter his attention. The constables were ordered, in modern phraseology, to "pull the place," and this they proceeded, after a few nights, to do. The old record goes on to say, in its quaint way, that the constables entered the tavern, arrested the most disorderly person of the company and took him to the common gaol. He was very boisterous on the way and was with difficulty subdued. He demanded to know of one of the constables, "By whose authority am I committed to the common gaol?" and the constable said, "By the authority of the Governor of the Province," whereupon he indignantly cried out, "I am the Governor of the Province"; and such he proved to be. Barring such occasional departures from the straight path, we may all safely, in the language of the political platform, "point with pride" to the moral principles and practices of our ancestors.

¶ It is fitting, indeed, that the statue of the Quaker should adorn one side of our City Hall and that of the Pilgrim the other, even if the Quaker be on top; but we cannot picture either Puritan or Quaker erecting a statue such as it is proposed to erect at Harrisburg; that idea was reserved for a scion of the Pennnsylvania Dutch. It may be that that statue will be erected, Mr. President, but if it is, we shall fall back upon the law of physics, that what goes up must come down. Better far that this bronze image shall become a temporary obstruction to the navigation of the waters of the Susque-

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hanna than that it shall remain a permanent moral obstruction to future generations of Pennsylvanians.

¶ It was said here, last year, and truly said, by one of the distinguished speakers, whom I am glad to see here again to-night, that the peculiar characteristic of the Puritan was his ability to see a situation clearly, to analyze it coldly; in short, to think in a straight line. Recent events in this country have created an enormous demand for people who can think in a straight line, as I shall shortly show you; and unfortunately at the present time the supply does not seem to equal the demand. It is uttering the veriest platitude to remind you that the last twelve months have witnessed a great moral uprising in this country, a striking exhibition of what has been called, and well called, the National Conscience. Laugh at it if you will, sneer at it if you choose, call it a spasm of virtue if you prefer, or, as a politician phrased it, "an exhibition of national freakishness"; exhaust the vocabulary either in blame or in praise of it, the fact remains that the nation has become exceedingly sensitive, both in politics and business, about performances which heretofore it has either been blind to or winked at. If any man who was here on Forefathers' Day last year had risen in his place and predicted one-half the things that have happened in this country since then he could have taken his choice as to whether he should be branded a lunatic or an idiot.

¶ To do more than enumerate some of the events to which I refer would be to weary your patience. Two United States Senators convicted in criminal courts; a huge majority for one party in this city and State converted into an enormous majority for another; a man in the city of New York, without any nomination save his own, being inimical to the interests of both parties, carried into office on a wave of popular enthusiasm; many men drawing princely unearned salaries driven

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from their positions by the moral force of public opinion; and, last of all, but by no means least of all, the serious inquiry whether a man who, it is reported, proposes to desert the wife of his youth and the mother of his children, for another, is fit to be trusted with the presidency of the greatest corporation in America. These be not fairy tales, but facts, gentlemen. If any of these men to whom I have alluded had been told a year ago of what was in store for them they would have replied in the language of the eminent citizen of Pawnee County, Nebraska. A missionary made his appearance in that country and preached to the astonished natives the doctrine of eternal punishment. The citizens had heard him for several nights, and finally held a meeting and appointed a committee to interview him. The chairman, who was the spokesman of the committee, asked the missionary if what he was giving them was straight goods, and upon being assured that it was, he said, "Do you mean to tell me that if we go on doing as we have been doing we will all be eternally damned?" "That is the idea I intended to convey," said the missionary. "Then, sir," replied the chairman, "all I have to say to you is that the people of Pawnee County will never submit to it." But those of whom I have spoken have submitted to it, and more is no doubt to follow.

¶ The events to which I have alluded, and others like them—in other words, the present situation—is viewed by two distinctly different classes of people in two distinctly different ways. Those who have profited themselves, or whose friends have profited by these irregularities in politics and in business, affect to despise what has been accomplished, to predict that the shower will soon be over, and that then things will resume their normal or abnormal conditions as of yore. This class is usually made up of men whose principles are never allowed to conflict with their interests, or, to state it differently and

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reversing ordinary commercial rules, their interest is generally about a hundred per cent and their principle less than six. It is not a numerous class nor is it a very dangerous one, for, in the language of the man in the street, "we are on to them." There is another class, however, much more numerous and far more dangerous. It includes various elements. It is made up of some newspapers, of many public speakers, of a number of magazine writers and of some preachers. We hear a great deal of the sober utterances of the pulpit, but when the pulpit gets started on such questions as these it has often struck me that its utterances are exceedingly intemperate. The reckless use of adjectives, the general abuse of everybody and everything, the assassination of character by innuendo where evidence is lacking, the epithets "thieves," "grafters," "looters," "syndicates," "trusts," "boodlers," "society rotten to the core," "the last days of the Roman Empire the only parallel in history to the conditions that prevail to-day in the United States,"—these are samples. When I hear and read this sort of talk, I feel like the boy whose father overheard him say "darn it." Upon being reproved the son promised never again to use the profane expression and was rewarded with ten cents. As the old gentleman left the room, the boy called after him in great glee, "Father, I know a word worth fifty cents."

¶ All this mixture of invective and jeremiad, gentlemen, has a most unfortunate effect. It is dangerous because of its manifest extravagance. It is likely to defeat its own object. The shower with thunder and lightning and hail, which pours down in a deluge and is over in ten minutes, does the parched earth no good; it is the steady rain that ripens the crops. Our ancestors of Colonial days made no such mistakes. They were bigoted, narrow, severe, relentless, cruel, if you please, but they were everlastingly just; they sought out and punished whom

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they believed guilty; they never arraigned the many for the sins of the few. Because some rich men have acquired their riches dishonestly, and others make disgusting displays of their newly-found wealth, I refuse to believe that all rich men are either thieves or vulgarians, because I know the contrary. Because certain prominent life insurance men in New York have justly been driven from their positions, and their vicious methods exposed, I decline to admit that every officer of an insurance company is a rascal, or their financial methods are seething masses of corruption. Because a bank officer in Pittsburg commits suicide and his bank proves to be rotten, it does not follow that other bank officers should commit suicide or that all banks are rotten. Because the Governor of my State proclaims Quay a greater man than Webster, and says various other foolish things, I do not thereby conclude that the Governors of all the other States are suffering from like hallucinations. Because by our own supine negligence we have allowed a vile political system to grow up in this city and State (which we are now succeeding rapidly in eliminating), I do not therefore reach the conclusion that every man in American public life is a rascal or that a republican form of government is a failure. Because the purity of family life is seriously threatened by the startling frequency of divorces and their attendant scandals, I do not admit that the American home is a thing of the past. It is better to go in and help abate a nuisance (and I will help in that) than to set up a Cassandra-like wailing that the whole social fabric is one hopeless ruin. Because some syndicates and trusts and corporations have ground the faces of the poor or oppressed the hireling in his wages, or have been guilty of all kinds of villainy, I am unwilling to join in a diatribe against all syndicates and trusts and corporations, which have been in the long run more of a blessing than a curse to the people of these United States.

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¶ If during the year gone by we had failed at every turn to accomplish anything on the lines that I have spoken of, we might be justified in making these lamentations that put Jeremiah to the blush, but we have won and are winning victories, which will be held only by preaching the gospel of hope, not the gospel of despair, by lining up the allies of good, rather than to cry out, with David, "There is none that doeth good, no, not one." David generally said very sensible things, but he was occasionally subject to attacks of mental depression.

¶ Do not misunderstand me, gentlemen. I do not for one moment underestimate the strength of the forces of evil we are fighting, nor the great battle for righteousness that is raging; but I decline to convert myself into a common scold or to weaken my position of vantage by assuming that all my countrymen are scoundrels. It is idle to say that such vaporings are harmless. You remember the story of the order of General Grant that all bloodhounds should be shot. A corporal, passing by an old family mansion in Virginia, one day, saw a young lady sitting on the porch with a poodle in her lap. He informed her that he had come to shoot the dog, in accordance with General Grant's order that all bloodhounds should be shot. "But," the girl protested, "this is not a bloodhound, it is only a little poodle." "That is true," the corporal replied, "but one can never tell what a dog like that will grow into." The harm of such speaking and writing lies not only in its fearful economy of truth, but in the fact that if we persist in it a reaction will follow which will make our last state worse than our first.

¶ It has seemed to me that the time and the occasion have not been unsuited to the line of thought which I have briefly and very inadequately pursued to-night—

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the time, for reasons that are sufficiently obvious—the occasion, because if I read history aright, to those sturdy founders of New England was vouchsafed the priceless endowment of a clear understanding, a determined will, and an exact sense of justice.

¶ We shall follow the way our ancestors marked out for us if we cultivate the habit of straight thinking and straight acting; if we join in every movement for bettering the ills of our common country; if we pursue with relentless fury the dishonest politician and the crooked man of business, and the more so if he has made the profession of virtue or religion a cloak to cover up his practices of vice; but with it all we shall never for a moment lose confidence in the virtue, honesty and integrity of the great mass of our countrymen or in the ultimate triumph of the forces that make for righteousness. For, believe me, gentlemen, at some time, albeit not in your time or in mine, the prophecy of the Hebrew seer, re-echoed by the locust-fed prophet of the Judæan wilderness, will be fulfilled that "the crooked *shall* be made straight, and the rough ways *shall* be made smooth, and all mankind *shall* see what your ancestors looked for and called "The Salvation of God." (Long-continued applause.)

A Virginian's Point of View

¶ The Toastmaster: Our next speaker is not from the North, but from the land of Walter Raleigh and Captain John Smith and Pocahontas, of Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry and Robert E. Lee. Virginia, the mother of Presidents, boasts of many brave and devoted sons, but I doubt if in all her noble family the Old Dominion has a truer and finer representative than the gentleman I am about to present to you. I have very sincere pleasure in introducing Mr. William A. Glasgow, who will speak to the toast, "A Virginian's Point of View." (Applause.)

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Response by William A. Glasgow, Jr., Esq., of Philadelphia

¶ Mr. Glasgow was received with a furore of applause, which was renewed in greater volume as his address proceeded. He said:

¶ Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I desire to express my appreciation of the generous hospitality you have extended to me. It is a great pleasure to be present on an occasion like this when all the world seems festive and happy and the stars in our firmament (the gallery) sparkle so brightly. There is no reason, Mr. President, why I should be present at a New England dinner except for your cordial invitation. I have looked all through the annals of my family for some New England blood, and regret that I could not find it. I have climbed the genealogical tree of my people, as far as it was safe (for you know, Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, said, "We had better not climb our genealogical trees too high, or we might find some of the members suspended from the branches), and I have not been able to find a drop of New England blood in my veins. But there is one bond of sympathy between us. The same general causes of right, liberty and religious freedom which led your "worthy ancestors" to the rocky coast of New England, carried my Scotch-Irish forefathers to the Virginia plantations.

¶ It has been said, Mr. President, that when Virginians assemble on an occasion like this, they say so many beautiful things about themselves that they leave nothing for any one else to say. There is a remarkable likeness between New Englanders and Virginians in this respect; only New Englanders are a little more so. I heard once of a little boy who went home from school with a report which he took to his father, which said, "Johnny talks too much." The old gentleman read it, and wrote on the back of it, "Do you think so? You ought to hear his

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WILLIAM A. GLASGOW, JR., ESQ.
Philadelphia.

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mother." Whenever a critic of Virginians hereafter speaks to me on that subject, I shall refer him to a New England dinner, in commemoration of a "worthy ancestry."

¶ When I was invited to be present to-night to make a speech I considered it a very great honor, and I accepted it promptly. Then when I got to thinking about it, and of what I should say, do you know, Mr. President, I didn't feel as kindly towards you as I had on other occasions. I began to feel a little cross towards you for having gotten me into this trouble. I felt like a friend of a newly-elected Justice of the Peace down in Georgia, who was found guilty in a criminal case and sentenced to jail for six years. He made an appeal to the new Justice: "Bill, you ain't going to send *me* to jail for six years?" "Yes, Jim, have you anything to say why I should not?" The man replied, "All I have to say is, God help you when I get out."

¶ It is difficult to know what to talk about, Mr. President. Those eight volumes which have been referred to, containing what has been said at your New England Society dinners, have about covered every subject. Last year you had a learned disquisition on the subject of "Toasts," and when one of the distinguished speakers told you that you were not the *only people on earth*, you seemed to like it. When your Secretary asked me for my subject, I told him that what I had to say would fit one subject just as well as another; that, judging from my experience heretofore, when I got through neither I nor anybody else would know what I had been talking about, and he immediately put me down for "A Virginian's Point of View."

¶ Now, I am not going to tell you about your early ancestors—in detail—don't be alarmed—I don't know much about them, Mr. President. I am somewhat in the

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predicament of the young fellow who was preparing himself for college. He had struggled hard and had come up to be examined for admission. He had no knowledge of ancient history, and had never heard of the terrible Roman Emperors. He went in to be examined, and the first question that met his gaze was, "Tell us about Caligula." He sat there and studied and worried over it, and finally wrote, under the question, "The less said about Caligula the better."

¶ Now, Mr. President, I have had some difficulty in accounting for all this development, culture, character and piety of New England. I was certain it could not be from the climate. I was also certain that it could not be from the food produced by the soil; for I am credibly informed that in parts of New England, like parts of eastern tidewater Virginia, they live off of salt fish and Past Recollections. I am not prepared to admit that in New England the people were originally any better than some other parts of the country. But I have discovered that in the great charter which was given to the Plymouth Company, in 1606, by his Majesty, King James I, the territory now covered by the New England States was called "North Virginia." And, Mr. President, you have been going under an assumed name—an alias—ever since. It was given to you by Captain John Smith of blessed and Pocahontas memory. And these Virginians from North Virginia—alias New England—have spread themselves all over America and the south plaza of the City Hall. You have a representative up there, but, from the expression on his countenance, I don't think that he entirely approves of *all* that has been going on in that part of the country. I was passing there the other day, when I heard a policeman explaining to a lady visitor, "No, madam, that is not a likeness of the President of the New England Society."

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¶ This is not the first time, Mr. President, that New Englanders and Virginians have met in Philadelphia. In the early days of the Republic, New Englanders and Virginians made Pennsylvania famous. I said "famous"—for her subsequent reputation, sir, we *are not* responsible; and I say this "more in sorrow than in anger." I don't mean to say that her reputation is like that of my friend, the late Colonel Harrison, of Virginia, who went out to California to practice law. He had been there but a few months when a friend of mine from Virginia visited that city and desired to call upon the colonel on a matter of business. After stopping at a hotel the visitor inquired of the colored porter, "John, do you know where I can find the office of Mr. Maxwell?"—a distinguished lawyer. The reply was, "No, sir." "Do you know where I can find the office of Colonel Coulston?"—another distinguished lawyer. "No, sir." "Do you know where I can find the office of Colonel Harrison?" "Oh, yes, sir; I know where that is; it is right around the corner." Then he was asked: "Will you tell me how it is that you don't know anything about the offices of these distinguished lawyers, and yet you know where Colonel Harrison's office is, although he has been here only a few months?" The negro answered: "Boss, whenever them Virginians come out here, it don't take 'em long to get *no-to-rious*."

¶ In the early history of the Republic three men were selected for distinguished duty abroad—Benjamin Franklin, the scientist, the philosopher, that noble old Roman who combined in himself all the elements of a true patriot; John Adams, of New England; and the young Virginian who made the name of Thomas Jefferson famous. It is said, Mr. President, that when Jefferson went as Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs said to him, "I hear that you replace M. Franklin." He replied: "I succeed;

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no one can replace him." The relations between Jefferson and Adams were very cordial and close. The biographer of Jefferson says that Mr. Adams treated Jefferson like a younger brother, and Jefferson, with the modesty so typical of Virginians, took "the younger brother's" place. Now, Mr. President, that was where Jefferson, with all his learning and experience, made a mistake. New Englanders have been treating us as "younger brothers" ever since. When, a few years before I was born, a difficulty occurred in the family, New England, thinking that she stood in *loco parentis*, undertook to give us a very unpleasant time, and I may say confidentially that she succeeded. But after the smoke blew away, and after calm reason again sat enthroned, her generous heart welcomed us back as brothers, and we are in the house of our fathers, and there to stay. (Cheers.)

¶ The biographer of Jefferson further states that Mrs. John Adams was a magnificent woman, and that "she was but little pleased with the society of France. . . . One man, however, Mrs. Adams found in France to respect and admire. She wrote home, to her sister, that he was the chosen of the earth. She sincerely lamented that Mr. Adams' departure for England would separate them from his society. She kept up no sentimental correspondence with him after their departure, because that was not the way 'Abigail Adams' had been brought up to feel or act; that was not according to the New England standard; but she did, from time to time, address him friendly letters, and she honored him with the execution of little orders on shopkeepers in Paris, as if he had been a member of her family. That man was Jefferson, and he thoroughly reciprocated her respect and admiration." Think of it! The author of the Declaration of Independence, Minister Plenipotentiary to make foreign treaties, future President of the United

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States, doing little errands for Mrs. Adams among the shops of Paris! She was a woman of wonderful influence, Mr. President. Did any of you gentlemen ever go shopping for a woman? I did once. It was when I lived in a rural part of Virginia. I was coming to Philadelphia, and I was told to bring home a bright necktie. I escaped with it, and it was bright and all red. I never saw it but once afterwards, and that was when I tenderly laid it in the hands of the woman whose wishes it is my pleasure to obey. Never afterwards was it seen.

¶ Mr. President, the people of New England are a distinct and distinguished people; they believe in their own accuracy; they are positive to the last degree; and what they say may be accepted as fact. No matter what others may think, they know what they say is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and they won't tolerate a doubt on the subject. I once heard of a descendant of this great race, who, when offering up a prayer, made a most remarkable statement, and which he thought it his duty to explain and qualify, somewhat, and he therefore added, "Paradoxical as it may seem to Thee, O Lord, it is nevertheless true."

¶ New England has been incomparable in literature, science and philosophy; and her public men, Mr. President, have been worthy of her. The breath of scandal has never touched the hem of their garments; their names have been honored, as the synonyms of integrity. Lord Brougham said, "The character of her public men forms a part of the wealth of England." We might well say, "The character of the public men of New England forms a part of the wealth of America." It is not necessary for me to go back to Colonial times. There are two names that stand out clear and representative—two giants in the public life of America. Daniel Webster, "the music of whose voice hath not departed, though now attuned to the symphonies of the skies," still pro-

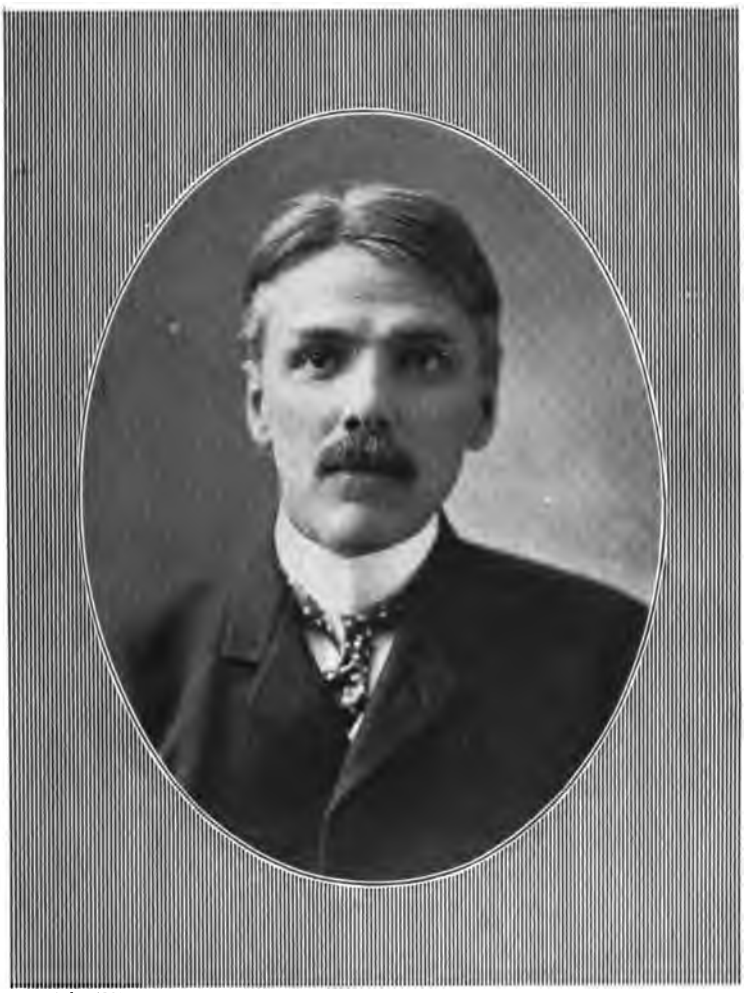
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claiming, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." And that other name! Having left his indelible impression upon the ages, honored alike by State and by nation, his presence a benediction to the Senate of the United States, the immortal spirit of George Frisbie Hoar, passed to the bosom of his God, while his "clay tabernacle," like the patriarch Joseph's, was born to the land of his Fathers, amid a People's sorrow and a People's love.

¶ Now, Mr. President, I cannot close here. I was born in old Virginia. I love her traditions and her memories. Every foot of her sacred soil is to me holy ground. And we Virginians hold in reverence her great, good men who furnish inspiration for her sons. Macaulay, in "Review of Lord Nugent's Memorial of John Hampden," in climax to his panegyric, admits that his own country furnishes no name to be compared to that of the great English patriot. He says: "England, in his death, misses that sobriety, that self-command, that perfect soundness of judgment, that perfect rectitude of intention to which the history of revolutions furnishes no parallel, or furnishes a parallel in Washington alone." We of Virginia, Mr. President, assume that had this tribute been announced a generation later, the Reviewer would have recognized still another exception, and he, too, from the Western Hemisphere and from the Northern Neck, Virginia, so noted for her race of illustrious men. I speak with reverence of him whose genius gathered from the debris of desolating war the *dejecta membra* of an ancient and honored seat of learning, who presided over its academic groves, and as the evening of life cast its lengthening shadows along his pathway organized that institution for a career of enlarged usefulness. Truly, Mr. President, while nations rear their funeral piles and wreathe with immortelles the urn of a Washington, angels weep, and glory draws new inspiration from the lovely life of Robert E. Lee. (Enthusiasm.)

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REV. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, D.D.
Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Address of Newell Dwight Hillis, D.D.

The Puritan Spirit

¶ The Toastmaster: It may not seem a very far cry from Plymouth Church to the New England Society of Pennsylvania, but for many long years without success this Society has been sending invitations, and using its utmost endeavors, to tempt the pastor of the great Brooklyn Tabernacle to come and talk to us at one of our annual festivals, and I think we are to be highly congratulated in having secured his acceptance for this evening, and am proud to be able to at last introduce to you the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, who will speak to the toast, "The Puritan Spirit."

Response by Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D.D.
Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

¶ Mr. President and Gentlemen: Thus far, all your speakers and orators have called the roll of the reasons why they accepted the invitation to address your Society. Unlike these lawyers, with their many arguments, I am a simple citizen, with only one excuse, namely, I have learned that when temptation to do a good thing comes, the best way out is to fall and have the temptation over with. Unfortunately for you, the hour is eleven o'clock, and in Philadelphia this means that in five minutes every other place will be shut up, so that there will be but one place for you to go to—home! One thing, perhaps, will help me to speak rapidly at this late hour. I have just come from New York, where the automobile has created two classes of society, the quick and the dead. At your reception to-night I met one of my old Philadelphia friends, a physician, who expressed the hope that no one would keep him out of his home to-night later than half-past nine. I told him that I had

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made a proposition to my own physician that if he would keep me out of heaven, I would keep him out of hell. But this late hour of eleven o'clock reminds me that your four orators, between us, have kept my Philadelphia friend and yours out of both places. In our college days we all pondered long the problem how to get two solid bodies into one place at the same time. But the Forefathers' celebrations in our great cities have developed a greater problem. Given nine courses of meat, eight kinds of wine, seven orators, six generations, five centuries, four nations and three hours—how to get the Pilgrim sons home before two o'clock, and keep the loving confidence of one wife. Just as soon as the descendants of the Forefathers who live in Philadelphia have solved this problem, it is my earnest hope that Mr. Frothingham will communicate the information by wireless telegraphy to the societies in New York and Brooklyn.

¶ At this point I must confess some surprise at Mr. Lewis's skillful mingling of praise for the houses that the Pilgrim Fathers first built at Plymouth, and his blame for the summer hotel where he seems to have spent his last vacation. He may be right in saying that the New England summer hotel keepers are close and "near." But until now I had supposed that "nearness" was thrift. How much a man makes in a summer hotel, or especially in farming or gardening, depends upon how he farms. In Illinois, the farmer ploughs the field and sells the corn, and makes five dollars an acre; in Ohio he ploughs the ground, plants the corn, feeds it to cows, and sells the milk, and makes ten dollars an acre. But down in New England dwell the sons of the Pilgrim Fathers. They build a summer hotel, and plough and plant some ground

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in the back yard. Then they raise green corn, peas and beans, and with long spoons feed them to Quaker gentlemen, and make a thousand dollars an acre; and that is what I call farming. I supposed that the distinguished orator would have only eulogy and commendation for this beautiful form of philanthropy, that is only an incidental thrift. One of your orators seemed to be warning me away from his preserves on politics, life insurance, and all those officials over in New York with their fees of $150,000 a year, with work that is optional and salary that is compulsory. Your speaker would have us think that nearly all the ills to which human flesh is heir, have come from publicists, who have lifted up their voice and cried aloud about the iniquities of evil men. I notice that the Psychical Society reports that Daniel Webster has sent a message through a psychic in Boston. But if Mr. Webster is still living and happened to be to-night in these parts, he would have received a severe "jolt" from this plea for people who practice all the Ten Commandments, with the "not" left out, while pulpit and forum and press speak soft words, lest they overstate the social and economic results of moral iniquities. Daniel Webster once said in a great oration, that was scarcely less massive than the granite of the New Hampshire mountains, that law and liberty had always had their wellsprings in the pulpits, from the days of the Pilgrim Fathers back to the time of Martin Luther in Germany, and John Calvin in Geneva, and Savonarola in Florence, and Paul in Ephesus, and Jesus in Jerusalem, and Moses in Memphis and Thebes. So unacquainted am I with the problems of high finance, and the new methods of achieving publicity, that I must con-

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fess to a deep-seated prejudice in favor of the Ten Commandments. Not but that I am deeply interested in the schemes for reforming the railroads and insurance companies, to which we have listened to-night. Doubtless some one of these many and opposing solutions and panaceas is right. But most of them remind me of that man who went around in the hotel distributing his card that held these words, "Specialist in rheumatism. Sure cure guaranteed in its most malignant form."

¶ Your President has asked me to speak on the times and spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers. The eloquent speaker from the commonwealth of Massachusetts has already referred to one aspect of that era that was at once so black with clouds and brilliant with the rainbow of promise. In that time of the Pilgrim Fathers England was a second-rate power, and imperial Spain was the only nation of the first class. The England of our fathers was without a navy. During their time pirates had swept all of England's commerce from the seas. More than six thousand English gentlemen, artisans and sailors had been carried off by pirates and sold in the slave markets of Constantinople, Tripoli and the East India sugar plantations. One pirate, Captain Nutt, captured one hundred and twenty English merchant ships. One day a pirate ship dropped anchor in the River Thames, before Westminster Hall, and carried off several hundred English citizens and sold them to slavery. In that era, feudalism was supreme, and that citadel of iniquity, the doctrine of the divine right of kings, was still untouched. In that age John Bradford once said that no man had ever set his will against the will of the king without either coming to exile, to London Tower, or to the headsman's axe. In that era Oliver Cromwell

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once counted forty corpses of farmers, hanging beside the road, their flesh rotting from their bones. And yet it was scarcely sixty miles from his farm at Huntington up to London. In that era a little handful of patricians owned practically all the land of Great Britain, while the people lived in mud huts, wore leather coats, ate black bread, not one in a hundred of them being able to read, not one in a thousand being able to write. In that era one of these Puritan clergymen was lifted to a scaffold at Ludgate Circus, in London, while the executioner cut off his ears, slit his nostrils, scourged his back, and burned his forehead with red-hot irons, the letters S. S., sower of sedition, being branded on his brow. And yet the Elizabethan age was an age of intellectual giants. It was the era of William Shakespeare, with his genius, to be likened unto some Atlantic Ocean, blessing every continent with its dew and rain. It was the era of Lord Bacon, whom we must liken to some marble palace, with a library filled with illuminated missals and precious manuscripts that represent the richness of his culture, a mansion with a vast gallery standing for the treasures of his imagination. It was the age of John Milton, that Puritan poet, listening to the seven-fold hallelujah chorus of Almighty God, and writing his sublime plea for the liberty of the printing press. It was the age of two of England's greatest jurists and three of her most eloquent orators. All of these men loved liberty, and all of them hated tyranny. All of them also having united their strength found that the sword was broken and the spear shattered. And then these Pilgrim Fathers of ours went up against that fortress of oppression named feudalism and the divine right of kings. They succeeded where others failed. They knew

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that what the world needed was an ideal. The pilgrim host asked for pathfinders to blaze a way through the wilderness. One day they set sail in that Mayflower, that held interests more precious for society than the Santa Maria, or the ship in which Jason or Æneas sailed. On these bleak shores they reared their huts. Within three months one-half of the little company fell on sleep and death, and God's snow that was a carpet for the feet of the living became a blanket for the dead. In sixteen years they had founded Harvard College. In a hundred and sixty years the colonies had written the Declaration of Independence. Soon another century passed. One day Gladstone reviewed the career of the Pilgrim Fathers. What giants were these! Their descendants have struck off the constitution of the United States, "the greatest political instrument ever struck out by the unaided mind of man." One day Bismarck spoke of the Pilgrim Fathers. "It has taken all the other nations of the world five thousand years to produce three of the five statesmen of history. This republic in two hundred and fifty years has created the other two. Washington and Lincoln have a place among the five greatest statesmen of history." Verily the Pilgrim Fathers were the architects of States. They have made the republic the teacher of the world in free institutions. They brought their seed corn, indeed, from England, but they sowed the harvest on our hillsides. Among the greatest heroes of all time, whether soldiers or scholars or jurists or martyrs, we must make a large place for the Pilgrim Fathers, who in retrospect stand forth as Titans and giants among the nation builders of our earth.

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Acknowledgments

¶ The Toastmaster: Before we adjourn, I wish to express the very sincere thanks of the Society, first to our Chaplain, the Rev. Mervin J. Eckels, for his sermon, delivered on last Sunday evening, at the request of the Society, at the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, the text being, "We have Abraham to our father." It was a noble discourse, and I wish every member of the Society could have heard it. I also wish to thank most warmly our speakers for the delightful evening they have given us; also our most efficient Entertainment Committee, headed by that best of managers, Mr. Cornish; and our hard-worked and highly-appreciated Secretary, Mr. Mumford; and our Treasurer, Mr. Borden; and last, and by no means least, I wish to thank the ladies, who with their charming presence have graced and cheered our otherwise possibly rather sad proceedings. And, wishing all a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year, I declare this meeting adjourned.

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Constitution and By-Laws

¶ We, the subscribers, hereby create the Association herein named, and adopt the following as its Constitution and By-Laws:

I. Name.

¶ The name of the Association shall be

The New England Society of Pennsylvania.

II. Object.

¶ Its object shall be charity and good-fellowship, and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

III. Membership.

¶ 1. Any male person of good character, eighteen years of age, or older, wherever residing, a native, or descendant of a native, of any New England State, shall be eligible to membership and shall become a member by participating in the creation of this Society, or by the majority vote of the Society, or of its Council, subscribing to these Articles, and paying an admission fee of five dollars ($5.00).

¶ 2. The Society, by a two-thirds vote of its members present, at any regular meeting, may suspend from the privileges of the Society, or remove altogether, any person guilty of gross misconduct.

¶ 3. Any member who shall have failed to pay his dues for three consecutive years, without giving reasons satisfactory to the Council, shall, after thirty days' notice of such failure, be dropped from the roll.

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IV. Annual Meetings.

¶ 1. The Annual Meeting shall be held not less than one week before the Annual Festival, and at such time and place as shall be determined by the Council. Notice of the same shall be given in the Philadelphia daily papers, and be mailed through the post office to each member of the Society.

¶ 2. Special meetings may be called by the President or a Vice-President, or, in the event of their absence from the city, by any two members of the Council.

V. Council.

¶ 1. At each Annual Meeting there shall be elected a President, a First and Second Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Chaplain, and a Physician, to serve one year, and until their successors are chosen; at the Annual Meeting, in 1895, there shall also be elected twelve Directors, who, upon entering upon office, shall divide themselves by lot into three classes of four each, one class to serve one year, one class two years, and one class three years. At the Annual Meeting in 1896, and each subsequent year, there shall be elected four Directors to serve three years, or until their successors are elected. The Officers and Directors elected each year shall enter upon office on the first of January next succeeding, and, together with the Directors holding over, shall constitute the Council.

¶ Of the Council there shall be four standing committees:

¶ (*a.*) On Admission, consisting of the First Vice-President, the Secretary, and four Directors.

¶ (*b.*) On Finance, consisting of the officers of the Society, except the Chaplain and Physician.

¶ (*c.*) On Charity, consisting of the Chaplain, the Physician, and four Directors.

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¶ (*d.*) On Entertainment, consisting of the Second Vice-President, and four Directors.

¶ 2. The Council shall fill any vacancy which shall occur in any office, or in the position of Director.

VI. Duties of Officers.

¶ 1. The President, or, in his absence, the First Vice-President, or if he, too, is absent, then the Second Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Society or the Council. In the absence, at any time, of all these, then a temporary chairman shall be chosen.

¶ 2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society and of the Council, and shall have the custody of the seal of the Society.

¶ 3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all moneys and securities of the Society; he shall, under the direction of the Finance Committee, pay all its bills, and at the meeting of the said committee next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society, he shall make full and detailed report.

VII. Duties of Committees.

¶ 1. The Committee on Admission shall consider and report to the Council, or to the Society, upon the names of all persons submitted for membership.

¶ 2. The Finance Committee shall audit all claims against the Society; shall see to the proper investment of its surplus funds, if any; and, through a sub-committee, shall audit annually the accounts of the Treasurer.

¶ 3. The Committee on Charity shall disburse, in conformity to the objects of the Society, all moneys appropriated by the Council for charitable purposes, and make report thereof at the meeting of the Council next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society.

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¶ 4. The Committee on Entertainment shall, under the direction of the Council, provide for the Annual Festival.

VIII. Changes.

¶ The Council may enlarge or diminish the duties and powers of the officers and committees at its pleasure.

IX. Charity.

¶ 1. The Council may appropriate a portion of the annual income of the Society, not exceeding three-fourths, to the relief of indigent or unfortunate persons of New England origin.

¶ 2. The widow or children of a deceased member, if in need, shall be entitled, for five successive years, to an annuity from the funds of the Society, equal to the full amount which such member shall have actually paid into its Treasury; such annuity, however, shall in no case be paid to such widow after she shall have again married, nor to children after they shall be able to earn their own livelihood.

X. Quorum.

¶ Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum of the Society; of the Council, five members, and of the committees, a majority.

XI. Fees.

¶ The annual dues, after the first year of membership, shall be three dollars; but any person admitted a member may become a life member by paying fifty dollars, and shall thereby be exempt from paying the admission fee of five dollars and annual dues.

XII. Annual Festival.

¶ An Annual Festival of the Society shall be held on the twenty-second of December, except when that day is

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Sunday, and then the Festival shall be held on the day following, at such time and place and in such manner as shall be determined by the Council. The cost of the same shall be at the charge of those attending it.

XIII. Motto and Seal.

¶ 1. The motto of the Society shall be

"Veritas et Libertas."

¶ 2. The seal of the Society shall have in the center a representation of the "Mayflower" at anchor in Plymouth harbor, surrounded by concentric rings, on the inner of which shall be the motto, and the date 1620; on the next the name of the Society and the date 1881, and on the next a wreath of mayflowers and entwined scrolls, bearing the name of New England Colonies and States.

XIV. Disposition of Property.

IN CASE OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

¶ This organization is intended to be perpetual, but, if for any reason whatsoever, it shall at any time be deemed best by a majority of those present at an annual meeting at which a quorum of members shall be present, that the same shall be dissolved (notice having been given in the call for said meeting that the question of dissolution would be considered), or if at any time there shall have been failure for three successive years to hold an annual meeting, then and in such event, and immediately thereafter, the Treasurer shall transfer and deliver all moneys and other property of the Society to the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, for its sole and exclusive use forever.

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XV. Amendment.

¶ 1. These articles may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, the proposed amendment having been approved by the Council, and notice of such proposed amendment sent to each member with the notice of the annual meeting.

¶ 2. They may also be amended at any meeting of the Society, provided that the alteration shall have been submitted at a previous meeting.

¶ 3. No amendment or alteration shall be made without the approval of two-thirds of the members present at the time of their final consideration, not less than twenty-five voting for such alteration or amendment.

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Members

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Life Members

Baker, George Fales, M.D.,	421 Walnut Street,	Nov., 1898.
Battles, Harry H.,	108 South Twelfth Street.	Oct., 1901.
Bond, Frank S.,	New London, Conn.	Dec., 1881.
Brooks, James C.,	430 Washington Avenue.	Dec., 1899.
Brush, Chauncey H.,	Chestnut Hill.	Dec., 1881.
Clothier, Morris L.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1896.
Dreer, William F.,	714 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1894.
Earle, George H., Jr.,	431 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Fiske, Louis S.,	2042 Locust Street.	Jan., 1889.
Frothingham, Theodore,	518 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Hoffman, George F.,	413 Market Street.	Nov., 1891.
Lewis, Richard A.,	902 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Little, Amos R.,	Aldine Hotel.	Dec., 1881.
Littlefield, H. W.,	129 South Fifth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Milne, Caleb J.,	2030 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1904.
Milne, Caleb J., Jr.,	2029 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Milne, David,	1613 Spruce Street.	Oct., 1903.
Morris, Effingham B.,	Girard Building.	Dec., 1902.
Mumford, Joseph P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Riley, Lewis A.,	1509 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Vinton, Charles H., M.D.,	Phila. Tr., S. D. & Ins. Co., 413 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1902.

Annual Members

Alexander, Charles O.,	306 North Thirty-fifth Street.	Dec., 1901.
Alexander, Edward P.,	306 North Thirty-fifth Street.	Dec., 1901.
Allen, Edward E.,	Overbrook.	Dec., 1894.
Allen, Francis Olcott,	323 South Sixteenth Street.	Dec., 1897.
Allen, Joseph Dana,	1420 Pine Street.	Nov., 1899.
Allyn, Dr. Herman B.,	501 South Forty-second St.	Nov., 1894.
Arnold, Rev. A. J.,	3921 Locust Street.	Dec., 1904.
Atterbury, W. W.,	Broad Street Station.	Jan., 1905.
Ayer, F. W.,	300 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Bacon, Richard W.,	518 Stephen Girard Building.	Dec., 1894.
Bailey, Joseph T.,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.

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Bailey, Julius A.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1901.
Baily, Albert L.,	Haverford.	Dec., 1901.
Baily, Charles W.,	922 Clinton Street.	Nov., 1901.
Ball, Joseph A.,	Stock Exchange Place.	Dec., 1892.
Bancroft, Addison F.,	114 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1901.
Banks, George W.,	2043 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1889.
Barker, Eben F.,	6099 Drexel Road.	Dec., 1882.
Barnes, Harry G.,	2010 North Thirteenth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Barnes, John Hampton,	1817 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1889.
Barnes, William H.,	1727 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1889.
Barney, Charles D.,	122 South Fourth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Bartlett, Clarence, M.D.,	1437 Spruce Street.	Apl., 1903.
Bartol, George E.,	262 South Twenty-first Street.	Dec., 1892.
Bassett, Frank L.,	Swarthmore.	Nov., 1904.
Bassett, George G.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Battles, Frank,	135 South Fourth Street.	Nov., 1892.
Beck, Hon. James M.,	812 Girard Building.	Nov., 1898.
Beck, J. Augustus,	1910 Wallace Street.	Apl., 1901.
Beers, C. Eliot,	17 North Thirty-fourth St.	Mch., 1893.
Bement, William P.,	3817 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1898.
Bemis, Royal W., M.D.,	2512 North Fifth Street.	Dec., 1902.
Bent, Luther S.,	6040 Drexel Road.	May, 1884.
Bent, Stedman,	6040 Drexel Road.	Dec., 1899.
Berry, Oscar G.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Bigelow, George A.,	133 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Blake, Barton F.,	715 Corinthian Avenue.	Dec., 1881.
Bliss, Arthur Ames, M.D.,	117 South Twentieth Street.	Nov., 1896.
Bliss, Theodore,	1832 Race Street.	Dec., 1881.
Blynn, Henry,	824 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1894.
Bolles, Prof. Albert S.,	Haverford.	May, 1884.
Borden, Edward P.,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Borden, E. Shirley,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1893.
Boyd, James,	14 North Fourth Street.	Dec., 1887.
Bradford, Albert G.,	4817 Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1897.
Brazier, H. Bartol,	1803 Pine Street.	Dec., 1901.
Brazier, J. H.,	902 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Brinley, Charles A.,	247 South Sixteenth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Brown, Andrew Vinton,	3423 North Nineteenth Street.	Oct., 1903.
Brown, D. V.,	1823 Tioga Street.	Oct., 1903.
Brooks, Edward, Jr.,	623 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1902.
Brown, Henry W.,	423 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Brown, Levi D.,	116 North Seventeenth St.	Jan., 1889.

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Brown, J. Tabelé,	Prospect Ave., Chestnut Hill.	Dec., 1894.
Brown, John A. S.,	1524 North Seventeenth St.	Feb., 1896.
Burnham, George,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1881.
Burnham, George, Jr.,	500 North Broad Street.	May, 1884.
Burnham, William,	Harrison Building.	Dec., 1887.
Burt, Edward W.,	1107 Market Street.	Dec., 1888.
Butler, Edgar H.,	5919 Main Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1895.
Butler, Henry E.,	122 South Fourth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Carr, George Bradford,	809 Commonwealth Building.	Dec., 1887.
Carpenter, Harvey N.,	Union League.	Dec., 1891.
Carstairs, Daniel Haddock,	254 South Third Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carstairs, J. Haseltine,	254 South Third Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carver, Charles,	1816 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1902.
Castle, William H.,	4241 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Chandler, Theophilus P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1897.
Chapin, George W.,	St. David.	Dec., 1898.
Chapin, Dr. John B.,	44th and Market Streets.	Dec., 1884.
Chase, Howard A.,	1430 South Penn Square.	Dec., 1886.
Chauncey, Charles,	251 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1892.
Child, Charles S.,	217 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Church, Arthur L.,	500 North Broad Street.	Apl., 1901.
Church, Edgar M.,	Third and Locust Streets.	Nov., 1901.
Church, W. A.,	Penn and Knox Sts., Gtn.	Nov., 1901.
Claflin, Waldo M.,	1107 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Clark, Charles E.,	4115 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Clark, Charles Motley,	Forty-second and Locust Sts.	Nov., 1901.
Clark, Clarence H., Jr.,	141 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Clark, Herbert L.,	160 Bullitt Building.	Nov., 1901.
Clark, Percy H.,	710 Bullitt Building.	Dec., 1901.
Clark, Walton,	Chestnut Hill.	Jan., 1902.
Cleaver, Albert N.,	South Bethlehem.	Nov., 1902.
Cleverly, Henry A.,	1830 North Park Avenue.	Feb., 1891.
Cliff, George H.,	1507 North Seventeenth St.	Dec., 1896.
Closson, James H., M.D.,	53 West Chelten Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Clothier, Isaac H., Jr.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1901.
Clothier, Walter,	405 Arch Street.	Dec., 1900.
Coffin, Edward Winslow,	Ashland, N. J.	Dec., 1896.
Coffin, G. Winthrop,	122 South Front Street.	Dec., 1900.
Collier, John J.,	North American Building.	Dec., 1903.
Colton, J. Milton,	141 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1883.
Colton, Sabin W., Jr.,	141 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1883.
Converse, Bernard T.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1904.

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Converse, Charles A.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1891.
Converse, John H.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1882.
Conwell, Rev. Russell H.,	2020 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1887.
Cook, Gustavus W.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cook, Richard Y.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cooke, James W.,	2108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1882.
Corbin, E. A.,	428 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Corbin, Elbert A., Jr.,	432 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1904.
Cornish, Thomas E.,	Hotel Walton.	Dec., 1881.
Costello, Peter E.,	Tacony.	Oct., 1903.
Cragin, Charles I.,	119 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1883.
Crittenden, J. Parker,	615 Walnut Street.	Mch., 1893.
Crosman, Prof. Charles S.,	Haverford.	Oct., 1898.
Crowell, Charles B.,	1205 Pennsylvania Building.	Nov., 1901.
Culver, Martin B.,	1529 Locust Street.	Dec., 1895.
Cuming, John K.,	1807 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1888.
Curtin, Dr. Roland G.,	22 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1883.
Curtis, C. H. K.,	425 Arch Street.	Dec., 1888.
Cuthbert, Allen Brooks,	Edgewater Park, N. J.	Dec., 1891.
Dana, Prof. Charles Edmund,	2013 DeLancey Place.	Oct., 1898.
Dana, Stephen W., D.D.,	3925 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Darby, Edward T., M.D.,	Lansdowne.	Dec., 1889.
Darling, Nathan,	1119 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1897.
Darlington, Herbert Seymour,	1126 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Darlington, Joseph G.,	Haverford.	Mch., 1893.
DeCoster, Henry Seymour,	420 South Forty-fifth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Delano, Eugene,	42 Fifth Avenue, New York.	Dec., 1888.
Denny, George Addison,	Jenkintown.	Dec., 1900.
Dexter, E. Milton,	1218 Spruce Street.	Feb., 1887.
Dodge, James Mapes,	Clapier Street, Germantown.	Jan., 1902.
Doe, Charles A.,	146 North Tenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Dorland, Dr. W. A. Newman,	130 South Seventeenth Street.	Jan., 1901.
Dorrance, G. Morris,	Broad Street Station.	Nov., 1901.
Duane, Russell,	1617 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1901.
Dungan, Chester B.,	4334 Sansom Street.	Nov., 1904.
Dungan, George I.,	4334 Sansom Street.	Nov., 1904.
Dwight, Marcus B., M.D.,	4025 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Earle, Morris,	918 Chestnut Street.	Mch., 1895.
Eckels, Mervin J., D.D.,	1625 Race Street.	Dec., 1900.
Edmunds, Hon. George F.,	1724 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1896.
Edwards, Jno. Judson, D.D.S.,	3707 Powelton Avenue.	Nov., 1901.

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Ellis, Henry C.,	2319 Green Street.	Dec., 1891.
Ellison, William Rodman,	24 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1897.
Elwell, William P.,	2207 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1885.
Ely, Theodore N.,	Broad Street Station.	Mch., 1893.
Este, Charles,	4111 Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1885.
Este, Charles, Jr.,	20th St. and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1903.
Evans, Charles T.,	428 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1890.
Evans, Shepley W.,	12 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1888.
Ewing, D. S.,	223 South Forty-first Street.	Jan., 1888.
Faires, Benjamin McKinley,	245 South Thirteenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Faires, Theodore Wylie,	245 South Thirteenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Farnum, Edward S. W.,	5933 Germantown Avenue.	Dec., 1895.
Felton, Edgar C.,	Haverford.	Dec., 1899.
Fisher, Ellicott,	"Wakefield," Germantown.	Feb., 1897.
Flagg, Stanley G., Jr.,	2015 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1898.
Fletcher, G. W. B.,	Twelfth and Chestnut Sts.	Dec., 1903.
Freedley, Angelo T.,	1820 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
French, George A.,	428 W. Bringhurst Street.	
French, Harry B.,	429 Arch Street.	Jan., 1902.
Furber, William Copeland,	418 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1898.
Futrell, William H.,	420 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Gage, Clinton,	Chelten Avenue, Oak Lane.	Feb., 1897.
Gerry, F. R.	1835 Market Street.	Mch., 1885.
Getchell, F. H., M.D.,	1432 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Gillett, Alfred S.,	631 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Godfrey, Lincoln,	710 Bourse Building.	Jan., 1889.
Goodrich, Henry G.,	428 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Goodwin, Harold,	Franklin Building.	Dec., 1881.
Greene, Ryland W.,	925 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1903.
Greenough, Rev. William,	1712 Franklin Street.	Dec., 1891.
Hagar, Walter F.,	5913 Greene Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1900.
Hale, George, M.D.,	4428 Paul Street, Frankford.	Nov., 1902.
Hale, Henry S.,	48 North Sixth Street.	Dec., 1890.
Hale, H. W. K.,	1510 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1903.
Hale, J. Warren,	1517 Wallace Street.	Dec., 1894.
Hall, Amos H.,	140 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Hancock, Henry J.,	801 Real Estate Trust Bldg.	Dec., 1901.
Hare, Dr. Hobart Amory,	1801 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1898.
Harrington, Melvin H.,	112 W. Upsal Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1887.
Haseltine, Charles F.,	1822 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Haughton, Rev. James,	Bryn Mawr.	Feb., 1888.

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Haughton, J. Paul,	Bryn Mawr.	Dec., 1902.
Henry, Bayard,	701 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1892.
Hill, George H.,	3601 Baring Street.	Dec., 1888.
Hodge, Thomas L.,	444 Stafford Street, Gtn.	Jan., 1897.
Holden, Francis M.,	123 South Twentieth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Hopkins, Albert Cole,	Lock Haven.	Dec., 1892.
Horn, Austin Spencer,	1824 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Houghton, Charles W., M.D.,	1528 North Seventh Street.	Dec., 1897.
How, W. Storer, D.D.S.,	2108 Ontario Street.	Dec., 1890.
Howard, Francis A.,	416 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1883.
Howard, Philip E.,	1031 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
Howard-Smith, R. S.,	4838 Pulaski Avenue.	Jan., 1901.
Howe, Arthur W.,	2032 DeLancey Street.	Nov., 1901.
Howe, Frank P.,	251 South Seventeenth St.	Dec., 1894.
Howe, Herbert M., M.D.,	1622 Locust Street.	Dec., 1881.
Howlett, Charles E.,	149 Pelham Road, Gtn.	June, 1892.
Hoyt, Henry M.,	1516 K St., N. W., Wash., D.C.	Nov., 1901.
Hoyt, Rev. Wayland, D.D.,	3604 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Hubbard, Charles D.,	Wyncote.	Nov., 1901.
Huey, Arthur B.,	602 Commonwealth Tr. Bldg.	Dec., 1896.
Hutchins, J. Warner,	728 Sansom Street.	Apl., 1903.
Ingersoll, W. K., M.D.,	4008 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1902.
James, William P.,	1021 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1890.
Johnson, Alba B.,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1891.
Johnson, Edward Hine,	2037 Locust Street.	Dec., 1896.
Keene, Albert A.,		Dec., 1886.
Kellogg, Hosford D.,	3421 North Nineteenth St.	Nov., 1901.
Kelly, Albert Frederick,	220 Pelham Road, Gtn.	Nov., 1896.
Kelly, William D.,	120 Cliveden Avenue, Gtn.	Dec., 1892.
Kendrick, John Ryland,	1100 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Kenney, H. F.,	Ridley Park.	Dec., 1881.
Kent, Henry T.,	Clifton Heights.	Dec., 1892.
Keyes, D. A.,	522 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Kimball, William S.,	404 South Forty-second St.	Dec., 1902.
Kinsey, John L.,	1622 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1901.
Kisterbock, John,	2004 Market Street.	Dec., 1894.
Kisterbock, Josiah, Jr.,	Continental Hotel.	Dec., 1894.
Ladd, Westray,	5830 Drexel Road.	Oct., 1897.
La Lanne, Frank Dale,	214 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1903.
Lennig, George G.,	123 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1902.
Leonard, Frederick M.,	119 South Fourth Street.	Feb., 1888.

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Leonard, M. Hayden,	4243 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1903.
Lewis, Francis D.,	934 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1881.
Lewis, Henry A.,	209 South Third Street.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis,	N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis Converse,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Lillie, Samuel Morris,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Litch, Wilbur F., M.D.,	1500 Locust Street.	Nov., 1901.
Lovejoy, Arthur B.,	784 Broadway, New York.	Aug., 1892.
Ludington, Charles H., Jr.,	Bryn Mawr.	Nov., 1901.
Lyman, William R.,	1033 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
McDowell, John A.,	1727 Walnut Street.	Mch., 1895.
Mackay-Smith, Alex., Rt.Rev.,	2105 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1903.
Mapes, George E.,	1932 North Twenty-second St.	Dec., 1887.
Marshall, Geo. Morley, M.D.,	1819 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1891.
Marston, John,	Merion.	Dec., 1883.
Mears, William A.,	1202 Real Estate Trust Bldg.	Dec., 1899.
Merrick, Dwight V.,	5373 Chew Street, Gtn.	Nov., 1901.
Merrill, Charles Warren,	2040 North Park Avenue.	
Miller, James C.,	1121 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1890.
Miller, Prof. Leslie W.,	320 South Broad Street.	Oct., 1898.
Miller, Niles M., M.D.,	4108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1885.
Mitchell, J. Nicholas, M.D.,	1505 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Molten, Robert P.,	6803 Emlen Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1901.
Monroe, Josiah,	Hamilton Court, Thirty-eighth and Chestnut.	Dec., 1885.
Montelius, William Edward,	513 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1894.
Moody, Carlton M.,	1217 North American Bldg.	Dec., 1890.
Moore, Henry D.,	696 Drexel Building.	
Morgan, Frank E.,	1629 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Morgan, George P.,	32 North Front Street.	Dec., 1903.
Morse, Edwin F.,	1613 Poplar Street.	Dec., 1898.
Moulton, Byron P.,	Ardmore.	Jan., 1888.
Mumford, Edgar H.,	31 Simpson Road, Ardmore.	Nov., 1901.
Muzzey, Frank W.,	1803 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Nason, Rev. C. P. H.,	6123 Greene Street, Gtn.	Jan., 1890.
Nevin, Rev. Charles W.,	228 West Rittenhouse Square.	Nov., 1894.
Newhall, Daniel S.,	Broad Street Station.	Dec., 1887.
Newton, Charles C.,	Twenty-fourth and Vine Sts.	Dec., 1894.
North, Ralph H.,	Boyer Street, Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1891.
Northrop, H. L., M.D.,	1729 Arch Street.	Nov., 1901.

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Ober, Thomas K.,	1617 North Sixteenth Street.	Apl.,	1887.
Olmsted, Hon. M. E.,	Harrisburg.	Dec.,	1892.
Packard, Charles S. W.,	517 Chestnut Street.	Jan.,	1902.
Passmore, Lincoln K.,	925 Chestnut Street.		
Patterson, Wistar Evans,	Port Kennedy.	Oct.,	1897.
Paulding, Tattnall,	Third and Walnut Streets.	Feb.,	1896.
Pendleton, Frank P.,	2005 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec.,	1900.
Penniman, James Hosmer,	4326 Sansom Street.	Jan.,	1901.
Perkins, Edward L.,	110 South Fourth Street.	Apl.,	1888.
Perkins, Francis M., M.D.,	1428 Pine Street.	Dec.,	1888.
Perry, O. LaForrest,	3717 Baring Street.	Dec.,	1900.
Peirce, Harold,	222 Drexel Building.	Dec.,	1894.
Pile, Rufus Moody,	1610 Mount Vernon Street.	Nov.,	1899.
Plummer, Everett H.,	512 Walnut Street.	Dec.,	1885.
Plummer, Everett H., Jr.,	4034 Walnut Street.	Dec.,	1904.
Plummer, William T.,	1518 South Broad Street.	Dec.,	1901.
Porter, Isaac, Jr.,	4809 Regent Street.	Dec.,	1902.
Prime, Frederick,	1008 Spruce Street.	Dec.,	1901.
Putnam, Earl B.,	1926 Spruce Street.	Dec.,	1901.
Ramsdell, J. G.,	1305 Walnut Street.	Mch.,	1885.
Randle, George Mather,	909A Drexel Building.	Dec.,	1888.
Reeves, Francis B.,	20 South Front Street.	Dec.,	1896.
Reynolds, George N.,	Lancaster.	Dec.,	1893.
Rowland, William Lee,	4800 Chester Avenue.	Dec.,	1896.
Runk, Louis B.,	20 South Twenty-first Street.	Nov.,	1896.
Runk, Marshall Hill,	20 South Twenty-first Street.	Dec.,	1896.
Safford, Thomas S.,	Swarthmore.	Dec.,	1895.
Sanborn, Edward H.,	39 Fisher's Lane, Gtn.	Jan.,	1901.
Sanger, Edward Grafton,	1505 Erie Avenue.	Dec.,	1895.
Sargent, Winthrop,	Haverford.	Dec.,	1901.
Schoff, Frederic,	3418 Baring Street.	Nov.,	1902.
Scott, E. Irvin,	Seventh and Glenwood Ave.	Dec.,	1895.
Scott, Clarence W.,	Seventh and Glenwood Ave.	Dec.,	1894.
Seaver, Joseph H.,	2045 Spruce Street.	Dec.,	1887.
Sellers, Coleman, Jr.,	1600 Hamilton Street.	Dec.,	1901.
Sellers, Horace Wells,	3301 Baring Street.	Dec.,	1896.
Shapley, Rufus E.,	104 South Twenty-first Street.	Apl.,	1901.
Shattuck, Frank R.,	800 Betz Building.	Dec.,	1901.
Shattuck, George,	132 South Fourth Street.	Dec.,	1889.
Shaw, Frederic,	902 Chestnut Street.	Dec.,	1881.
Shaw, William Warren,	1635 Chestnut Street.		

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Sheldon, Winthrop Dudley,	Girard College.	Dec., 1895.
Shelton, Frederick H.,	1004 Pennsylvania Building.	Nov., 1901.
Sherman, Charles P.,	1001 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Shortridge, N. Parker,	Wynnewood P. O.	Dec., 1881.
Shumway, A. A.,	311 Market Street.	May, 1887.
Silvester, Learoyd,	Cynwyd.	Apl., 1901.
Skinner, Frank Bevin,	401 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1891.
Slocum, Dr. Harris A.,	1900 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Smith, Atwood,	49th and Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1884.
Smith, Charles Emory,	700 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Smith, Leonard O.,	2217 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1885.
Smith, Robert Hobart,	1221 Locust Street.	Feb., 1897.
Smith, W. I. Clark,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Smyth, Calvin M.,	1206 Arch Street.	Dec., 1896.
Smyth, Isaac S., Jr.,	1218 Arch Street.	Nov., 1901.
Snowden, Col. A. Louden,	1812 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1897.
Snowman, Albert E.,	707 Real Estate Trust Bldg.	Dec., 1894.
Southwick, James L.,	2028 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Sparhawk, John, Jr.,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Speakman, William E.,	Woodbury, N. J.	Dec., 1904.
Spooner, Alban,	5 Bank Street.	June, 1891.
Steere, Jonathan M.,	Girard Trust Company.	Oct., 1903.
Stevenson, Henry Mears,	Ainsworth, B. C.	Dec., 1904.
Stevenson, John Entriken,	2314 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Stevenson, Maxwell, Jr.,	2314 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Stillwell, James C.,	4018 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1902.
Stockwell, Herbert G.,	833 Land Title Building.	Nov., 1901.
Stone, Hon. Charles W.,	Warren.	Dec., 1887.
Strawbridge, Justus C.,	801 Market Street.	Nov., 1896.
Strout, Charles H.,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Stuart, Edward T.,	1107 Arcade Building.	Dec., 1902.
Synnott, Thomas W.,	73 Manhattan Building.	Dec., 1905.
Taber, George H.,	814 Frick Building, Pittsburg.	Dec., 1900.
Taylor, Horace E.,	306 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1891.
Terry, Henry C.,	1328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Thomas, Augustus,	2029 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1886.
Thomas, Chas. Hermon, M.D.,	3634 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Thompson, A. F.,	712 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1892.
Thompson, Benjamin,	Union League.	Dec., 1891.
Thompson, Edwin Stanley,	Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1904.
Thompson, Ernest A.,	909 South Forty-ninth Street.	Mch., 1905.

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Tilden, William T.,	254 North Front Street.	Nov., 1898.
Tobey, Frank R.,	Thirty-second and Walnut Sts.	Dec., 1899.
Towne, Nathan P.,	The Gladstone.	Dec., 1897.
Treat, Frederick H.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1899.
Tredick, Edward,	606 Arch Street.	Jan., 1890.
Trumbull, Charles G.,	1031 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
Tupper, Kerr Boyce, D.D.,	202 South Thirty-ninth Street.	Jan., 1898.
Turner, Charles P., M.D.,	1506 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Tyler, Sidney F.,	1234 Land Title Building.	Oct., 1897.
Upham, Frank H.,	4910 Walton Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Valle, Paul B.,	Haverford.	Dec., 1901.
Van Lennep, Dr. W. B.,	1421 Spruce Street.	Mch., 1895.
Van Rensselaer, A.,	Eighteenth and Walnut Sts.	Nov., 1901.
Wadsworth, Edward D.,	133 South Twelfth Street.	Dec., 1892.
Walbridge, T. Chester,	136 W. Tulpehocken St., Gtn.	Dec., 1902.
Ward, Alfred Lewis,	1933 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1904.
Ward, E. Tillson, M.D.,	1415 South Broad Street.	Nov., 1901.
Warren, E. Burgess,	2013 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Warren, Gen. Lucius H.,	419 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Warren, T. H.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Waters, Daniel A.,	1514 Hamilton Street.	Dec., 1882.
Weaver, Clement,	1130 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Weeks, S. Merrill, D.D.S.,	1829 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
Weitzel, E. Boyd,	403 West Chelten Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Wells, Calvin,	Pittsburg.	Dec., 1881.
Weston, Francis E.,	1111 Harrison Building.	Dec., 1902.
Weston, Henry G., D.D.,	Chester.	Dec., 1903.
Weygandt, Cornelius N.,	408 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Wharton, Joseph,	P. O. Box 1332.	Nov., 1892.
Whitaker, Bishop O. W.,	4027 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
White, John Stuart, Prof.,	4204 Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1905.
White, Stephen W.,	Broad Street Station.	Dec., 1887.
Whitcomb, Charles M.,	1531 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
Whittier, John W.,	1836 North Twelfth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Whittlesey, Mills,	Trenton, N. J.	Dec., 1905.
Willard, Dr. De Forest,	1818 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Williams, Parker S.,	Wynnewood.	Dec., 1896.
Wilson, Dr. W. P.,	34th St. and Vintage Ave.	Dec., 1901.
Wing, Asa S.,	4028 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Winsor, James D.,	Pier 18, South Delaware Ave.	Dec., 1881.
Winsor, William D.,	338 South Delaware Avenue.	Dec., 1881.

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Wood, George,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Wood, Grahame,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1897.
Wood, Richard D.,	1313 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Wood, Stuart,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1896.
Woodman, George B.,	1231 Market Street.	Dec., 1883.
Woodward, Dr. George,	708 North American Building.	Dec., 1899.
Worcester, William L., Rev.,	4300 Locust Street.	Nov., 1901.
Worden, Rev. James Avery,	4208 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Zantzinger, Clarence Clark,	Forty-second and Locust Sts.	Nov., 1901.

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Obituary

¶ Silas Aldrich died on October 6th. He was born in Mendon, Worcester County, Mass., in 1828. He was a direct descendant in the sixth generation of George Aldrich, who came to America from England in 1631, and is believed to be the progenitor of the entire American Aldrich race. In 1855 Mr. Aldrich came to Philadelphia, where he has since resided. For some thirty years he was engaged in the Dry Goods Commission business, and was successively connected with the houses of Lawrence, Stone & Co., Perry, Wendell & Co. and Aldrich & Fay. He retired from business some twenty years since. His loyal feeling to the little New England village of his birth impelled him, when able, to spend a portion of each autumn among its hills, and it was during his last visit that his death occurred there, after a brief illness. He was unmarried. Mr. Aldrich was a member of the Union League of Philadelphia (which he joined in 1865), and joined the New England Society in 1896.

¶ Jay Cooke died February 16th. He was born in Sandusky, Ohio, August 10th, 1821. He started out to make his way alone at the age of 14, and was employed in Philadelphia as a clerk and reporter for the daily press, and was among the first writers of "money articles" in the United States. At the age of 19 he entered the banking house of E. W. Clark & Co., with which firm he soon afterward became confidential clerk, and a year later was admitted into the firm as a partner. As a member of that firm, and later as Jay Cooke & Co., he was instrumental in the building of nearly all the older railroads of the country. At the period of the Mexican War, from 1846 to 1849, he assisted in the negotiation

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of the Government loans required from time to time to carry on that war. Corcoran & Riggs, of Washington, and E. W. Clark & Co., of Philadelphia, took all those loans, amounting to sixty or seventy million dollars. In the Civil War the National Administration looked to Jay Cooke to negotiate all the loans to provide the necessary sinews of war. At the request of Secretary Chase, Mr. Cooke obtained from a syndicate of bankers the first loan of $50,000,000. Those making the loan met in Washington by appointment, and at this meeting one of the leading New Yorkers declared that if the Government was not victorious with this amount it would have to yield to the Confederacy, as it would be ruin to attempt to raise more. Mr. Cooke, although the youngest, being not then forty, was enthusiastic. He believed the resources of the country could be drawn on to any necessary amount. Mr. Chase appealed to him to represent the Government. He accepted this responsible trust. Millions of bonds were turned over to him with no security, except his honor and receipt, he paying when they were sold. He issued his appeal, inspiring every one with his own hope and enthusiasm. The result was that he obtained $2,500,000,000 in money, raising as high as $50,000,000 in a single day. Later, when there was no money to pay the Army of the Potomac, and the Government could not sell $12,000,000 worth of bonds, Mr. Cooke took them all. He disposed of these and $30,000,000 worth additional to New York bankers. Jay Cooke's name will always be associated with the panic of 1873, though he came out of it with credit, paying every creditor dollar for dollar. Shortly after the war Mr. Cooke was encouraged to undertake the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Unforeseen complications in the European financial situation, brought about by the Franco-Prussian War, forced the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. into bankruptcy, September 18th, 1873. At the time

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of the failure the firm put its assets at $15,000,000. The largest creditors were the banks, while the Government, as a preferred creditor by law, took about $1,250,000 of the assets in cash. This sum claimed by the Government belonged to the Navy Department, and was in the hands of Jay Cooke, McCoullough & Co., the United States depository in London. Mr. Cooke was defeated, but not dismayed. He set to work with characteristic energy, and at the age of three score years and ten he had practically regained all that he had lost. Indeed, his financial, commercial and social rehabilitation is a romance of business life. Mr. Cooke leaves four children—two sons and two daughters. The first two are Jay Cooke, Jr., who holds a position of eminence in the financial world, and Rev. H. E. Cooke, an Episcopal clergyman in Manchester, N. H. The other two are Mrs. Charles D. Barney and Mrs. John M. Butler. Mr. Cooke joined the Society in 1886.

Horatio B. Hackett died on July 12th. He was born at Lower Penn's Neck, Salem County, N. J., January 8th, 1844. He was a veteran of the Civil War and a prominent politician for many years, having served in many State and city offices. He was a charter member of Post No. 51, G. A. R.; a member of the Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion; War Veterans' Club; United Service Club; Lodge No. 3, F. and A. M.; Germantown Chapter, No. 208; Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; Philadelphia Consistory; Philadelphia Council, No. 11, Royal and Select Masters; Knights of Birmingham, No. 16; Union Republican Club; Vesta Club, of the Thirty-first Ward; Sekime Tribe, No. 6, Improved Order of Red Men; Lulu Temple; Ancient Arabic Order Noble of the Mystic Shrine; and joined the Society in 1889. He leaves a wife, three sons and a daughter.

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Members Deceased during the Year

¶ **Fayette R. Plumb** died January 8th. He was born in Gowanda, N. Y., on May 2d, 1848. After being educated at Princeton, Mr. Plumb came to Philadelphia, in 1867. That year he became a member of the firm of Lloyd, Supplee & Morgan, dealers in hardware. In 1869 he associated himself with John Yerkes, for the manufacture of edged tools. It was about this time that the firm began to use pressed steel for tools, and they were one of the first, if not the first, manufacturers in the United States to make this use of that material. In 1888 Mr. Plumb bought out his partner, who retired from active business. Mr. Plumb had been a member of the Union League since January 8th, 1876. He was a director of that organization from 1891 to 1894, and was one of the vice-presidents in 1895 and 1896. He was instrumental in organizing the Philadelphia Hardware Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association. Later he was the president of this organization, which has grown to be one of the best of its kind in existence. He was also at one time president of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association. He was president of the Manufacturers' Club at the time of his death, and joined the Society in 1901. He leaves a wife, four sons and two daughters.

¶ **John W. Shackford** died June 23d. He was born at Eastport, Me., in 1839, and after an education received in his native State, served nineteen years at sea as third, second and chief officer of various sailing ships, principally foreign voyagers; master of small steam vessels in the Atlantic and coasting trade, and second and chief officer, White Star Line, on passenger ships in Liverpool and New York service. He joined the steamer Illinois, of the American Line, in 1874, as master, and continued in command until 1883, when he resigned to take com-

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mand of the steam yacht "Atalanta," owned by Jay Gould. Captain Shackford was appointed Dock Superintendent of the Red Star Line, December, 1888, and Marine Superintendent of the International Navigation Company and the Inman and International Steamship Company in America, in 1889, which he held until his death. He was a member of the Rittenhouse and Clover Clubs, the Field and Marine Club, of New York; the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Naval Architects and Engineers, and one of the Board of Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, New York, and joined the Society in 1883. He is survived by two brothers, E. L. Shackford, a merchant, residing in St. Paul, Minn., and Captain E. W. Shackford, a retired shipmaster, residing in Augusta, Me.; he also leaves two sisters, Mrs. Andrew W. French and Miss S. E. Shackford, both residing in Philadelphia.

Albert H. Stillwell died October 15th. He was born in Philadelphia, in 1847. After leaving school at an early age, on account of the death of his parents, he entered his father's business of ship chandler. In 1874 he married Helen M. Lang, and at the death of her father, a few years later, carried on the rock candy business, under the name of Wm. Lang & Son. In 1883 he went into the manufacture of chocolate, and five years later sold out to the Knickerbocker Co., of New York, in which he became the largest stockholder. In 1900 he organized the Stillwell Light Co., and became a silent partner in the New York firm of Hildreth & Segelken, dealers in honey and maple syrup. Mr. Stillwell was a director in the Southwark National Bank; a member of the Union League, and other organizations, and joined the Society in 1902.

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Members Deceased during the Year

¶ **John Tenney** died on March 29th. He was born December 14th, 1847, and was educated at Andover, Mass. He went to sea in the Marine Service and in the Navy. Since 1870 he has been engaged in the insurance business in Philadelphia, acting as special agent and manager of several well-known companies. He joined the Society in 1888.

¶ **Francis Lincoln Wayland** died on December 24th. He was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1858, a son of the late Rev. H. L. Wayland, the well-known Baptist clergyman (and an ex-president of the New England Society), and a grandson of Francis Wayland, who was for many years president of Brown University. Mr. Wayland entered the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated with the law class of 1881, delivering the law oration. Soon after that he won much praise by his capable editing of the eighth American edition of "Roscoe's Criminal Evidence." In 1887 he was appointed an Assistant City Solicitor, serving for fifteen years. He leaves a wife and a daughter. He joined the Society in 1899.

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Names of Deceased Members

Name.	Admitted.	Died.
Aldrich, Silas,	Dec., 1896.	Oct., 1905.
Allyn, Isaac W.,	Nov., 1894.	Feb., 1896.
Andres, Hiram,	Dec., 1895.	May, 1898.
Atwood, J. Ward,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Baker, George D., D.D.,	Dec., 1900.	Dec., 1903.
Barrows, William Eliot,	Nov., 1896.	July, 1901.
Bartol, B. H.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Bates, Francis G.,	Nov., 1901.	Mch., 1904.
Batterson, H. G., D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1903.
Bement, William B.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1897.
Bentley, Henry,	Dec., 1891.	Sept., 1895.
Biddle, A. Sydney,	Jan., 1890.	Apl., 1891.
Boardman, Geo. Dana, D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1903.
Bowles, P. P.,	Dec., 1885.	Mch., 1899.
Bradford, Samuel,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Bradley, J. W.,	Dec., 1881.	——, 1883.
Breed, William P., D.D.,	Dec., 1883.	Feb., 1889.
Brown, Samuel C.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1891.
Butler, John M.,	Dec., 1886.	May, 1904.
Caldwell, Frederick L.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1885.
Caldwell, Seth, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1900.
Caldwell, Stephen A.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1890.
Claghorn, James L.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1884.
Clapp, E. Herbert,	Jan., 1889.	Nov., 1895.
Clark, Clarence H.	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1906.
Clark, Edward W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1904.
Coffin, Lemuel,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1895.
Colburn, Arthur,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1901.
Collins, J. C.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1900.
Cooke, Jay,	Dec., 1886.	Feb., 1905.
Dadmun, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Darrah, John C.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1887.
Davis, Henry,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1889.
Davis, Henry Corbit,	Nov., 1898.	Jan., 1901.
Dorr, Dalton,	Nov., 1883.	Feb., 1901.
Dwight, Edmund P.,	Feb., 1888.	May, 1903.

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Names of Deceased Members of the

Name.	Admitted.	Died.
Edson, Alfred H.,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1902.
Elkins, William L.,	Dec., 1891.	Nov., 1903.
Elwell, Joseph S.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1892.
Elwyn, Alfred L.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1884.
Emery, Titus S.,	Dec., 1888.	Apl., 1894.
Felton, Samuel M.,	Jan., 1882.	Jan., 1889.
Fletcher, George A.,	Nov., 1890.	Dec., 1902.
Fuller, J. C.,	Dec., 1882.	Oct., 1904.
Galvin, T. P.,	Dec., 1883.	Apl., 1892.
Gile, Gen. George W.,	Apl., 1887.	Feb., 1896.
Goodell, A. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1900.
Goodwin, D. R., D.D., LL.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1890.
Goodwin, H. Stanley,	Dec., 1887.	Dec., 1892.
Hacker, William,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1898.
Hackett, Horatio B.,	Jan., 1889.	July, 1905.
Haddock, Daniel, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1890.
Haddock, Stanley B.,	Dec., 1886.	Jan., 1900.
Harding, John A.,	Dec., 1892.	Oct., 1904.
Harrington, Edwin,	Dec., 1887.	Sept., 1891.
Hazeltine, Ward B.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1886.
Haven, Charles E.,	Dec., 1883.	Sept., 1890.
Hebard, Charles,	Dec., 1895.	June, 1902.
Henry, Charles W.,	Dec., 1889.	Nov., 1903.
Higbee, Dr. E. E.,	Mch., 1884.	Dec., 1889.
Hinckley, Isaac,	Dec., 1883.	Mch., 1888.
Hine, Elmore C., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1895.
Holman, Andrew J.,	Dec., 1889.	Oct., 1891.
Holman, William A.,	Nov., 1896.	Dec., 1897.
Hovey, Franklin S.,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1896.
Ide, Charles K.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1885.
Ingham, William H.,	Mch., 1896.	Jan., 1903.
Jackson, Charles M.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Kimball, Fred J.,	Dec., 1882.	July, 1903.
Kimball, Frederick S.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1894.
Kingsbury, C. A., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1891.
Kingsley, E. F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1899.
Kingsley, J. E.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1890.
Kingsley, William T.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1893.

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Name.	Admitted.	Died.
Lamson, A. D.,	Dec., 1885.	Nov., 1892.
Lewis, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1886.
Lewis, Henry M.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1906.
Lockwood, E. Dunbar,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1891.
Marcus, W. N.,	Dec., 1887.	June, 1896.
Merchant, Clarke,	Oct., 1901.	May, 1904.
Merrick, Thomas B.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1902.
Moody, William F.,	Dec., 1890.	Jan., 1899.
Morrell, Daniel J.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Murphy, Francis W.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1894.
Orne, Edward B.,	Jan., 1882.	Aug., 1884.
Osborne, Edwin,	Dec., 1899.	——, 1900.
Passmore, J. A. M.,	Oct., 1902.	Mch., 1903.
Patten, William,	June, 1892.	July, 1892.
Peabody, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1885.
Perkins, Henry,	Dec., 1888.	Dec., 1889.
Pitkin, H. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Nov., 1889.
Plumb, Fayette R.,	Dec., 1901.	Jan., 1905.
Pratt, William A.	Dec., 1902.	Sept., 1904.
Pulsifer, Sidney,	Dec., 1882.	Mch., 1884.
Ranney, Charles H.,	Dec., 1893.	Feb., 1897.
Rathbun, Robert P.,	Mch., 1893.	Feb., 1899.
Reed, Charles D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1889.
Roberts, Hiram C.,	Nov., 1899.	July, 1904.
Robinson, Frank W.,	Apl., 1887.	Apl., 1891.
Rollins, Edward A.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1885.
Russell, Winfield S.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1884.
Scollay, John,	Apl., 1888.	June, 1890.
Scott, T. Seymour,	Nov., 1899.	Jan., 1901.
Scranton, Edward S.,	Dec., 1886.	Dec., 1897.
Shackford, John W.,	Dec., 1883.	June, 1905.
Shapleigh, E. B., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1892.
Shippen, Edward,	Dec., 1901.	Mch., 1904.
Smith, Edward Clarence,	Dec., 1883.	Nov., 1889.
Smith, Frank Percy,	Dec., 1892.	Sept., 1894.
Smith, Louis Herbert,	Dec., 1896.	——, 1901.
Smith, Winthrop B.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1885.
Sparhawk, John,	Dec., 1883.	May, 1889.
Stacey, M. P.,	Dec., 1881.	May, 1888.
Stephenson, Walter B.,	Jan., 1891.	Mch., 1901.

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Name.	Admitted.	Died.
Stevens, Rt. Rev. Wm. Bacon,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1887.
Stillwell, Albert H.,	Jan., 1902.	Oct., 1905.
Straw, Harry C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1887.
Sumner, Alfred W.,	Nov., 1890.	Jan., 1898.
Swan, Baxter C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1892.
Tenney, John,	Jan., 1888.	Mch., 1905.
Terry, Arthur L.,	Dec., 1891.	Oct., 1898.
Thomas, A. R., M.D.,	Jan., 1894.	Oct., 1895.
Thomas, Rufus R.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1896.
Thompson, Albert K.,	Dec., 1888.	Jan., 1894.
Thompson, E. O.,	Dec., 1892.	Mch., 1901.
Tilden, Walter H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1899.
Tower, Charlemagne,	Dec., 1884.	July, 1889.
Tredick, Charles,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1895.
Trumbull, H. Clay, D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1903.
Tucker, Roswell D.,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1883.
Tyler, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1896.
Vanuxem, Louis C.,	Dec., 1895.	Dec., 1903.
Wattles, John D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1893.
Wayland, Francis L.	Dec., 1899.	Dec., 1905.
Wayland, Rev. H. L.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1898.
Wentworth, J. Langdon,	Dec., 1882.	May, 1897.
Wetherill, John Price,	Dec., 1886.	Sept., 1888.
Williams, Dr. Edward H.,	Dec., 1883.	Dec., 1899.
Williams, Hon. Henry W.,	June, 1892.	Jan., 1899.
Windsor, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1889.
Wood, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1882.
Woods, Rev. Byron A.,	Dec., 1895.	Sept., 1897.

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New England Society
of Pennsylvania

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

Twenty-Sixth Annual Festival

The Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia

December Twenty-second : Nineteen Hundred and Six

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Council of [illegible]

Thomas E[illegible]

Edward [illegible]

Secretary

Joseph P. M[illegible]

Chaplain

Mervin J. Eck[illegible]s, D.D.

SCROOBY, ENGLAND.

Parish Church which William Brewster attended and where he (probably) was baptized.

[illegible] M.D.

Directors

ONE YEAR

[illegible]nd G. Curtis, M.D.

[illegible]s C. Strawbridge

[illegible] Charles Emery Smith

[illegible]ames A. Brinley

TWO YEARS

[illegible]phen W. Dana, D.D.

[illegible] M. Howe, M.D.

[illegible] Williams

[illegible] Woodward, M.D.

THREE YEARS

[illegible] H. C[illegible]

Parker [illegible]tledge

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Council of the Society, 1907

President

Joseph G. Darlington

Vice-Presidents

Theodore N. Ely
Thomas E. Cornish

Treasurer

Edward P. Borden

Secretary

Joseph P. Mumford

Chaplain

Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physician

Charles P. Turner, M.D.

Directors

ONE YEAR

Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
Justus C. Strawbridge
Hon. Charles Emory Smith
Charles A. Brinley

TWO YEARS

Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
Herbert M. Howe, M.D.
Parker S. Williams
George Woodward, M.D.

THREE YEARS

John H. Converse
N. Parker Shortridge
Hon. James M. Beck
Theodore Frothingham

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Standing Committees of the Council

On Admission of Members

The First Vice-President
The Secretary
Herbert M. Howe, M.D.
Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
Hon. James M. Beck
George Woodward, M.D.

Finance

All the Officers except the
Chaplain and Physician

Charity

The President
The Chaplain
The Physician
Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
Hon. Charles Emory Smith
Theodore Frothingham

Entertainment

The Second Vice-President
John H. Converse
N. Parker Shortridge
Justus C. Strawbridge
Edward P. Borden

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

Presidents

1881-84 . . . Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-88 . . . H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-90 . . . George Dana Boardman, D.D.
1891-94 . . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-96 . . . John H. Converse
1897-1900 . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-03 . . . Hon. James M. Beck
1904-06 . . . Theodore Frothingham
1907 . . . . . Joseph G. Darlington

First Vice-Presidents

1881-84 . . . Hon. Henry M. Hoyt
1885-88 . . . B. H. Bartol
1889-90 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1891-94 . . . John H. Converse
1895-96 . . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1897 . . . . . Richard A. Lewis
1898-99 . . . Hon. George F. Edmunds
1900 . . . . . E. Burgess Warren
1901-03 . . . Charles H. Richards, D.D.
1904-06 . . . Joseph G. Darlington
1907 . . . . . Theodore N. Ely

Second Vice-Presidents

1881-82 . . . Daniel R. Goodwin, D.D., LL.D.
1885-88 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1889-90 . . . John H. Converse
1891-94 . . . N. Parker Shortridge
1895-96 . . . Richard A. Lewis
1897-99 . . . E. Burgess Warren
1900 . . . . . Hon. James M. Beck
1901-03 . . . Theodore Frothingham
1904-07 . . . Thomas E. Cornish

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Past and Present Members of the Council

Secretaries

1881-82 . . . H. Clay Trumbull, D.D.
1883-90 . . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1891-1907 . . Joseph P. Mumford

Treasurers

1881-1902 . . Clarence H. Clark
1903-07 . . . Edward P. Borden

Chaplains

1881-84 . . . Rev. Geo. Dana Boardman, D.D.
1885-89 . . . Rev. Wm. P. Breed, D.D.
1890-94 . . . Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1895-1900 . . Rev. Chas. H. Richards, D.D.
1901-03 . . . Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D.D.
1904-07 . . . Rev. Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physicians

1881-84 . . . E. B. Shapleigh, M.D.
1885-1907 . . Charles P. Turner, M.D.

Directors

1881-90 . . . J. E. Kingsley
1881-89 . . . Henry Winsor
1881-89 . . . Daniel Haddock, Jr.
1881-84 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1881-83 . . . G. A. Wood
1881-91 . . . Amos R. Little
1881-94 . . . Lemuel Coffin
1881-84 . . . Samuel M. Felton
1881-84 . . . George F. Tyler

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1881-82 . . . Frank S. Bond
1881-1907 . . N. Parker Shortridge
1881-82 . . . Prof. George F. Barker
1883-94 . . . Richard A. Lewis
1883-84 . . . Charles D. Reed
1883-87 . . . George W. Smith
1884-86 . . . Henry Lewis
1884-92 . . . Lucius H. Warren
1885 . . . . . Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-1907 . . John H. Converse
1885-90 . . . Joseph P. Mumford
1885-1900-02 Harold Goodwin
1885-88 . . . Joseph W. Lewis
1887-88 . . . H. W. Pitkin
1889-93 . . . H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-1903 . . Thomas E. Cornish
1889-91 . . . Atwood Smith
1890-91 . . . William B. Bement
1891-95 . . . Eugene Delano
1891-1902 . . Edward P. Borden
1891-1900 . . W. D. Winsor
1892 . . . . . Edward L. Perkins
1892-93 . . . P. P. Bowles
1892 . . . . . J. R. Claghorn
1893 . . . . . Luther S. Bent
1893-1902 . . John Sparhawk, Jr.
1893-96 . . . E. Burgess Warren
1894-1907 . . Dr. Herbert M. Howe
1894-1900-07 Theodore Frothingham
1895-1901-07 Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-98 . . . Lincoln Godfrey
1896-1901 . . Charles A. Brinley
1899-1907 . . Hon. James M. Beck
1900-01 . . . Hon. George F. Edmunds
1901-07 . . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-05 . . . George Mather Randle
1901-03 . . . Joseph G. Darlington

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Past and Present Members of the Council

1902-07 . . . Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
1902-06 . . . Theodore N. Ely
1902-07 . . . Justus C. Strawbridge
1903-06 . . . Clarence H. Clark
1904-06 . . . Alexander Mackay-Smith, S.T.D.
1906-07 . . . George Woodward, M.D.

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Treasury

E. P. BORDEN, *Treasurer*, in account with the New England Society of Pennsylvania.

1905.	Nov. 1.	To balance cash		$1,125.74
1906.	Nov. 1.	To amount received from members:		
		Initiation fees		55.00
		Annual dues		1,044.00
		Life membership		100.00
		Interest at Philadelphia Trust, etc.		32.94
				$2,357.68
1906.	Nov. 1.	By paid		
		Dinner fund	$39.15	
		Sundry bills	912.65	$951.80
		Balance in Philadelphia Trust, etc. .		1,405.88
				$2,357.68

E. P. BORDEN,
Treasurer.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1906.
E. E.

Examined and found correct.

THEODORE FROTHINGHAM,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Audit Committee.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1906.

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Objects of the Society

The New England Society of the State of Pennsylvania was organized in 1881, for charity, good fellowship and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

Terms of Membership

Initiation Fee	$ 5.00
Annual Dues, after the first year	3.00
Life Membership	50.00

Payable after election.

Any male person, over eighteen years of age, native, or a descendant of a native of any New England State, of good moral character, is eligible to membership.

The widow or child of a member, if in need of it, is entitled to five times as much as he may have paid in the Society.

The friends of a deceased member are requested to give the Secretary early information of the time and place of his birth and death, with brief incidents of his life, for publication in our Annual Report.

Address,

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, *Secretary*,
328 Chestnut Street.

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Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting

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SCROOBY, ENGLAND.

All that remains of the old Manor House where William Brewster lived and where the early Pilgrim Church held its first meetings. This was probably the coach-house of the Ancient Palace or Manor House of the Archbishop of York. But it to-day bears the name of the Manor House.

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Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting

The Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the New England Society of Pennsylvania was held on December 11th, 1906, at the Bellevue-Stratford.

President Frothingham presided. The minutes of the last annual meeting were approved without reading, having been printed in the Year Book for 1905 and distributed to the members.

The Treasurer's report was read and referred to Council for audit and publication (see page 13 of this book).

Under proceedings of Council the Secretary reported the election of the following members:

Ralph Addison Balch
Charles Edward Brinley
John B. Clement
Ben Clark Gile, M.D.
Rev. Carl Eckhardt Grammer, D.D.
Lothrop Jackson
William C. Smith
John A. Spalding

Members deceased during the year were:

Clarence H. Clark
Henry M. Lewis
Amos R. Little
Charles C. Newton
Rufus E. Shapley
Mills Whittlesey

Present membership, 413.

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On motion, the President appointed Richard A. Lewis, Dr. Charles W. Houghton, Waldo M. Claflin, Francis A. Howard and Benjamin Thompson a committee to present nominations for officers and directors.

Pending the report of the Committee on Nominations, the President spoke of the great loss the Society had sustained in the death of Mr. Clarence H. Clark. The present New England Society of Pennsylvania owes its origin largely to the enthusiasm and devotion of Mr. Clark and the late Mr. Rollins. The organization took shape at a meeting held in Mr. Clark's residence in 1881, Mr. Rollins becoming President, and Mr. Clark the Treasurer, which office he held until five years ago, when failing health compelled him to retire, although he remained a Director and member of the Council until his death last March.

Mr. Frothingham paid a warm tribute to the many excellencies of Mr. Clark's character, which have made him so highly esteemed in the worlds of both business and beneficence.

Rev. Dr. Dana, who was present at the organization meeting in 1881, ably seconded the President's words, and made a motion that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded by the Secretary to the family of Mr. Clark, which was adopted.

The Nominating Committee reported the following list of officers and directors for election:

President.—Joseph G. Darlington.

Vice-Presidents.— { Theodore N. Ely, Thomas E. Cornish.

Treasurer.—Edward P. Borden.

Secretary.—Joseph P. Mumford.

Chaplain.—Rev. Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physician.—Charles P. Turner, M.D.

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Directors to serve three years:

John H. Converse
N. Parker Shortridge
Hon. James M. Beck
Theodore Frothingham

Director to serve two years:

Parker S. Williams

to fill unexpired term of Clarence H. Clark, deceased.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast ballot for the ticket named. This was done, and the gentlemen named by the Committee were declared duly elected.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

J. D. Allen
Clinton Gage
W. S. Kimball
James C. Miller

And the following were elected to membership:

Samuel H. Austen
John Allen Boone
Rev. William H. Burbank, D.D.
John W. Converse
Henry Throop Hall
Warren Parsons Thorpe

Mr. Converse took occasion to remind the Society of the earnest, indefatigable and loyal efforts of the retiring President, who had declined a re-election, and presented a motion that the thanks of the Society be given Mr. Frothingham for his able and efficient services as President during the past three years, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

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To this tribute Mr. Frothingham made gracious response.

Vice-President Cornish, for the Entertainment Committee, reported the arrangements made for the Festival on December 22d at the Bellevue-Stratford.

On motion of Mr. Richard A. Lewis the following was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the price of boxes for ladies be fixed at Ten Dollars each, and that the price of dinner seats be Seven Dollars each; the allotment of more than one seat to each member be at the discretion of the Entertainment Committee.

On motion of Mr. Converse the thanks of the Society were tendered to the manager of the Bellevue-Stratford for the use of the Red Room for this meeting.

Adjourned.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Secretary.



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THE TWENTY SIXTH FESTIVAL OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA HELD AT THE BELLEVUE-STRATFORD IN PHILADELPHIA ON THE TWENTY SECOND DAY OF DECEMBER 1906

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Twenty-Sixth Annual Festival

The two hundred and eighty-sixth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims was celebrated by the New England Society of Pennsylvania on Saturday evening, December 22d. The scene was again laid in the ball room of the Bellevue-Stratford, and the usual number of three hundred seats at table were occupied.

The great room was hung in green, holly, spruce, evergreen and the far-fetched California pepper tree. The big stage was screened with Christmas green, with a myriad of incandescent lights shining like stars down upon a miniature white model of the Mayflower, which perched between two Rhode Island turkeys. Above were hung three legends, spelled out in electric letters—"Scrooby, 1606," "Plymouth, 1620" and "Philadelphia, 1906." The tables were gorgeously decorated with miniature electric lights, great bunches of roses, and huge stands of great red poinsettias, and strewn with large ears of husked corn and big red apples, trailing vines, etc. The balcony boxes were occupied by ladies.

A novel feature was presented by the march of five men wearing wide, colored, shoulder scarfs, and bearing banners of the coat-of-arms of the original New England States, which were placed behind the President's table. The number of invited speakers was confined to four. The diners sat down at 6.40 and were dismissed at 10.45.

The menu bore on its cover a small bust of "The Pilgrim," embossed in white, the pages containing pictures of the interior and exterior of the parish church at Scrooby, England, and the birthplace of William Bradford, at Austerfield, England.

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The toast list presented the speakers in the following order:

The President.

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

The New England Soldier.

Gen. George B. Davis,
Judge Advocate General, U. S. A.

The Virtues of Our Puritan Ancestry.

Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D.D.,
Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

As the Quaker Sees It.

Isaac Sharpless,
President Haverford College.

Some Particulars of the Landing.

W. H. McElroy, Esq.,
New York.

The detailed arrangements for the material feast by the Entertainment Committee, and for the intellectual feast by the President, more than maintained the reputation of the Society in providing the finest dinner of the year in Philadelphia.

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Grace Before Meat

Almighty God: *we* reverence *Thee as "The God of Heaven who made the sea and the dry land."* ¶ **"Our Fathers** trusted *in Thee; they trusted in Thee and Thou didst deliver them."* ¶ **We Bless Thee,** *who didst make for them a pathway through the sea and didst give unto them this goodly land for an inheritance.* ¶ **Our Fathers** *have been gathered unto their fathers; but Thou remainest a covenant-keeping God, and we — the Sons of our New England Forefathers — know the happiness of those who have the God of Jacob for their help.* ¶ **We are gathered** *here in our Annual Assembly to remember our history, rejoice in our position, and strengthen our hearts in hope.* ¶ **We Beseech Thee, O Lord, to Bless Us,** *in the name of Him whom we hail as Christ, our King.*

Amen.

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DAOWN EAS

Cape

Pilgrim

Maine Lobs

Rhode Island Turkey

Cranberry Jelly

Bermuda Potatoes

Boston Baked Beans

MASSASOIT

Quacompoag Quail

Squash Pie Pump

Red Apples

Tob

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;T DAINTIES

—

Cods

Porridge

er Newburg

North[e] Virginia Ham

Cider Apple Sauce

Green Peas

Boston Brown Bread

S MAINSTAY

Head Lettuce Salad

kin Ice **Doughnuts**

Coffee

acco



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The members and guests were seated as indicated herewith:

President's Table

Theodore Frothingham.

Gen. George B. Davis, U. S. A.,
John H. Converse,
Isaac Sharpless,
N. Parker Shortridge,
George V. Massey,
Rev. Dr. Eckels (Chaplain),
Hon. W. H. Staake,
Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh,
Harvey M. Watts,
Joseph P. Mumford (Secretary),
Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman,
Rev. Dr. Dana,
Mr. Wm. H. McElroy,
Bishop Mackay-Smith,
Mr. C. C. Harrison,
Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins,
Mr. George H. Earle,
Hon. John L. Kinsey.

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Table A

Thomas E. Cornish.

J. Allen Boone,
Carl G. Lorenz,
Alfred L. Ward,
William T. Galey,
William C. Smith,
Dr. Joseph S. Gibb,
Charles P. Doane,
Henry T. Kent,
William M. Cramp,
J. Jacob Mohr,
Dr. B. C. Gile,
Rev. F. C. Steinmetz,
Henry H. Kingston,
John J. Collier,
J. M. Cattell,
Edward Tredick,
John C. Brewin,
E. Milton Dexter,
Charles L. Dexter,
A. G. Rolfe,
H. F. Kenney,
Ethan A. Weaver,
G. N. Reynolds,
Dr. James E. Tally,
Dr. George M. Marshall,
Dr. Herman B. Allyn,
George E. Shaw,
Dr. Charles W. Houghton,
John G. Carruth,
Dr. W. E. Ashton,
Edward Bradway,
W. E. Speakman,
Frank B. Skinner,
William B. Lyman,
John Kisterbock,
Edwin Hagert,
Josiah Kisterbock, Jr.,
Joel Cook,
Edward R. King,
Frederick H. Treat,
Clarence P. King,
Benj. Thompson,
Thomas C. Dobbins,
Dr. E. R. Kirby,
William A. Mears,
F. S. Ferraille,
Clement Weaver,
Charles E. Clark,
W. B. Bratton,
Raymond S. Clark,
Arthur B. Huey,
Frank D. La Lanne,
Edward W. Mumford,
Edgar H. Mumford.

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Table B

F. H. Strawbridge.

Dr. Francis B. Gummere,
Wm. A. Glasgow, Jr.,
Wm. H. Futrell,
Geo. H. Strawbridge,
Henry N. Hoxie,
H. H. Ellison,
William F. Dreer,
Henry S. Williams,
Morris Earle,
Harry C. Diston,
F. E. Schermerhorn,
Charles L. Brown,
Adolph Goslin,
George W. Allen,
John Gibbell,
W. L. Rowland,
Peter Boyd,
George P. Morgan,
George H. Hill,
James A. Murray,
William W. Hill,
Lea C. Claflin,
C. B. Claflin,
George B. Evans,
Waldo M. Claflin,
Warren Thorpe,
John W. Converse,
Wm. L. Austin,
Hon. W. W. Porter,
Leslie W. Miller,
Asa S. Wing,
Dr. W. Wistar Comfort,
James Bateman,
F. R. Strawbridge,
Stanley R. Yarnall,
Dr. W. B. Van Lennep,
John C. Bell,
Dr. F. H. Getchell,
George F. Schilling,
John H. Bromley,
John A. S. Brown,
G. K. Breintnall,
Dr. J. L. Bromley,
Dr. Edwin F. Darby,
William K. Helme,
Robert P. Hooper,
Samuel Bell, Jr.,
A. G. Hetherington,
Daniel H. Carstairs,
W. M. Stewart,
Benjamin Bullock,
Charles J. Wister, Jr.,
Dr. Henry Beates,
Chester N. Farr, Jr.,
Francis A. Howard,
Mahlon N. Kline,
Dr. Charles Hermon Thomas,
Paul K. M. Thomas,
Alfred Percival Smith.

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Table C

Joseph G. Darlington.

Clement A. Griscom,
E. T. Stotesbury,
T. DeWitt Cuyler,
Arthur E. Newbold,
R. Dale Benson,
George H. Frazier,
Major J. C. Brooks,
Felton Bent,
Henry S. De Coster,
Morris L. Clothier,
H. S. Darlington,
Walter Clothier,
Lincoln K. Passmore,
Robert C. Lippincott,
Alfred J. Miller,
Bernard T. Converse,
Charles A. Converse,
Dr. Richard A. Cleeman,
Harold Peirce,
S. S. Eveland,
Holstein De Haven,
Joseph H. Brazier,
H. Bartol Brazier,
Walter G. Lewis,
Richard A. Lewis,
Henry A. Lewis,
C. H. Brush,
Wm. L. Brown,
W. R. Harper,
E. Burgess Warren,
Lincoln Godfrey,
Alfred C. Harrison,
Charles E. Pugh,
George H. McFadden,
Charles E. Mattier,
Henry B. Thompson,
John Sailer,
J. R. McAllister,
E. P. Baugh,
Stedman Bent,
G. W. Barrows,
D. G. Anderson,
Isaac Clothier, Jr.,
Herbert Filly,
Walter H. Bacon,
William A. Patton,
George Wood,
L. L. Rue,
Herman P. Kremer,
E. Shirley Borden,
F. H. Shelton,
Frank Battles,
Edward P. Borden,
Percival Roberts, Jr.,
Francis T. Chambers,
Colonel Sellers,
Charles A. Brinley,
Edward B. Adams,
John E. Zimmerman,
Charles E. Brinley.

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Table B

Edgar C. Felton.

Frederick Baily,
Winthrop Sargent,
W. B. Henry,
Paul Thompson,
Walter Clark,
Allen B. Cuthbert,
Dr. George Woodward,
Harry Blynn,
J. R. Ersinger,
Harry G. Barnes,
H. Warren K. Hale,
J. Warren Hale,
Charles W. Welsh,
Howard B. Bremer,
Rev. Chas. Luther Kloss,
Leonard O. Smith,
George Mather Randle,
Barton F. Blake,
Wm. H. Wanamaker, Jr.,
Harry B. Tyson,
B. M. Faires,
T. W. Faires,
W. K. Haupt,
Frank H. Wigton,
James F. Hope,
Ernest A. Thompson,
Dr. John B. Chapin,
Thomas C. Zimmerman,
R. W. Lesley,
Dr. L. W. Reid,
Frank Tenney,
Lewis Lillie,
Lewis C. Lillie,
S. Morris Lillie,
Edward G. Sanger,
Henry D. Moore,
Thomas W. Synnott,
Sidney W. Keith,
Louis S. Fiske,
Admiral Buehler,
Clarence W. Scott,
Hon. W. P. Potter,
Thomas W. Andrew,
E. Irvin Scott,
C. N. Weygandt,
A. F. Thompson,
Charles B. Crowell,
E. Boyd Weitzel,
John B. Clement,
H. D. Kellogg,
Caleb J. Milne,
William L. Cook,
George A. Bigelow,
Amos Wakelin,
E. W. Jenkins,
George W. Chapin,
Edgar G. Thomas,
Alba B. Johnson,
Samuel M. Vauclain.

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Table E

Dr. Roland G. Curtin.

Dr. James B. Walker,
F. Kimball Hagar,
Walter F. Hagar,
George H. McNeely,
J. D. Watkins,
Charles E. Morris,
C. C. A. Baldi,
George F. Hoffman,
Alexander C. Yard,
J. Warner Hutchins,
Judge H. H. Voorhees,
J. Clifford Wilson,
T. Chester Walbridge,
Dr. Louis J. Leutenback,
Dr. Niles M. Miller,
Richard T. Davies,
George B. Harris,
Thomas Leiper Hodge,
John B. Whitehead,
Harry F. Baker,
Edgar M. Reynolds,

Dr. M. B. Dwight,
Job T. Pugh,
F. Ashly Blythe,
H. S. Furness,
"The Press,"
"The Inquirer,"
"North American,"
"Public Ledger,"
"The Record,"
M. G. Price,
Mitchell McDonald,
George E. Hoffman,
H. S. Richardson,
C. Eisenlohr,
Dr. M. B. Culver,
George I. Dungan,
C. B. Dungan,
A. F. Kelly,
Olney R. Payne,
Lewis A. Riley,
William Jay Turner,
James S. Mann,
Charles A. Doe.

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The Addresses

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AUSTERFIELD, ENGLAND.

Birthplace of William Bradford known as the "Manor House."

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The Addresses

Mr. Theodore Frothingham, the President of the Society, who officiated as Toastmaster, was hailed with many manifestations of kindly feeling when he prefaced his introduction of the toasts with the following interesting remarks: He said:

BROTHERS OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA AND HONORED GUESTS: We have met again, as is our custom on the evening of Forefathers' Day, to do honor to our Pilgrim and Puritan ancestors, and by recalling to our memories what these men and women lived and died for, strive to retain some sparks of their sacred fire, and draw inspiration for the present from contemplation of their glorious past.

As we all know, we celebrate to-night the two hundred and eighty-sixth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, Massachusetts, and the twenty-sixth of the founding of this Society; and in this connection I think it is well to keep in mind that before our Society was placed on its present firm foundation the sons and daughters of New England living in this city were accustomed to hold occasional meetings on the evenings of December 22d, beginning with the year 1818, their objects being much the same as ours, namely: charity, good-fellowship and the honoring of a worthy ancestry; and, looking over a minute book of the earlier Society, I see, as a matter of interest, that in the year 1844 "letters had been addressed to Messrs. Webster, Choate, Winthrop and Quincy, on behalf of the Society, asking them to address the same at their anniversary." These gentlemen, however, were unable to be present; and the Secretary goes

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on to say, "After the address, a benediction was pronounced by the Chaplain, when the ceremonies were concluded, much to the gratification of all present"—which seems like rather a sad ending to such a festival occasion.

Now, although I am sure you all know that "the band of exiles moored their bark on the wild New England shore" in the year of our Lord 1620, I am not quite so confident that all present are so well aware that it was just three hundred years ago, in the year of our Lord 1606, that the first company of Non-Conformists or Separatists, on account of harsh and cruel religious persecutions, left their quiet country homes in the hamlet of Gainsborough, on the east coast of England, and emigrated to the city of Amsterdam; the Austerfield and Scrooby Churches, with the members of which we New Englanders are more immediately interested, following, after encountering great difficulties and hardships, in the years 1607 and 1608, to the same city in Holland, at that period the only country in Europe where liberty of conscience and freedom to worship according to its dictates were allowed. And, as I am a firm believer in the abiding good to individual or community of any society that gratefully remembers the labors and sacrifices of their ancestors, I propose, with your leave, for a few brief moments to follow the fortunes of these Scrooby ancestors of ours, until, all travel-stained and worn, but with undaunted courage, they come at last to that better country they have sought so long with such faith and constancy. For various good and sufficient reasons, but chiefly for fear of controversies and differences arising within the Church, these men and women, under the leadership of Robinson, Brewster and Bradford, moved in about a year's time to Leyden—"a sweet and beautiful city" Bradford calls it, —where they were kindly met and hospitably treated. But they were almost absolutely without worldly goods of any description, having lost most of their possessions when leaving England, and, as the chronicler puts it, "it

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was not longe before they saw the grimme and grizly face of poverty coming upon them like an armed man." So, after eleven years of striving and toiling, and fearing their children might grow up and forget they were English, they determined, if possible, to continue their pilgrimage, still seeking a better country. And, while those Leyden fathers of ours were petitioning King James to be permitted to emigrate to the country of their choosing in the New World, it was at about the same time being seriously debated by the English Council whether it would not be a wise move to "suffer this precise sort to inhabit Ireland"; the idea apparently being that if trouble arose between the two, as seemed quite possible, so much the worse for them, and, though the State might lose some of its fighting men, it still might make for a more peaceful condition in the future. It would appear that the people of Ireland were not very enthusiastic over this ingenious idea; and the Puritans, though perfectly willing to be martyrs in their own way, were not looking for crowns of exactly that character; their position appearing to me to be rather like that of the German artisan, who, being called to a house to attend to some job, was met at the gate by a fierce-looking, barking dog. The owner called down from the house for the man to come right in, not to be afraid, that he knew barking dogs did not bite; to which the German replied: "Oh, yes, you know that, and I know that; but does the dog know it?" It seems to have been finally decided by the Council that it might be better for all concerned to allow this people to remove themselves as far as possible from the Mother Country, and eventually a grudging assent was given to their petition, and they were given permission to proceed to the land on which they had set their hearts. Accordingly, having made the best arrangements then possible, in the year of our Lord 1620 the Scrooby Pilgrims embarked on the Speedwell at the port of Delfshaven, and, after a short voyage, joined the good ship Mayflower at Southampton with her com-

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plement of passengers on their way to the New World. But not even then, after apparently all conflicting questions had been settled, were they allowed to proceed in peace, for, after twice putting to sea and returning, first to Dartmouth and then to Plymouth, the Speedwell proving unseaworthy, the most earnest and determined of the party crowded on board the Mayflower, and finally set sail on September 6th for the northern part of the territory somewhat vaguely known in those days as Virginia.

> "Where lies the land to which the ship would go?
> Far, far ahead, is all her seamen know."

Fiske says they started for the Capes of the Delaware, and Bradford says, in his "History of the Plymouth Colony," that, after sighting Cape Cod and finding they were not within the limits of their patent, "they sailed to find some place about Hudson's River for their habitation." But, whatever their original destination may have been, they finally, for one reason or another, did make harbor at Provincetown, to the deep and everlasting satisfaction of all New Englanders and New England Societies; drew up their memorable compact; landed at Plymouth, and, after "dreeing their weird," passed on to victory, and accomplished one of the greatest works in the world's history.

Now, I am aware there are many men of letters here to-night, men who have written books possibly upon the very subject I have been talking about; and it is quite likely they may pick flaws in some of my historical statements; in which case I can only answer in the words of the old Deacon, who, having for the better part of two hours pointed out to the Deity the manner in which the universe should be governed, remarked: "But, O Lord, we would not presume to dictate, but merely to suggest."

Finally, it will without doubt be gratifying to you to hear I do not intend to carry you further with me along the paths trodden by these Pilgrim Fathers of ours on this

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side the ocean; for all their doings in the New World have been told and retold in history, song and story, and are an open book to all who care to read. But, when thinking of that first terrible winter on Cape Cod, with its hunger and cold and wretchedness and sickness and death, remember also the twelve preceding years of self-inflicted exile, their noble constancy, their simple faith, and thank God that such men lived, and that we are permitted to be members of a New England Society founded to do them honor. (Long-continued applause.)

The President of the United States

THE TOASTMASTER gave fitting expression to the sense of the Society, in announcing the first formal sentiment, as follows:

I know you are all impatient to respond to the toast which always has the place of honor at our banquets, the toast which appeals to the patriotism and manhood of every one of us; and it is with a feeling of deep thankfulness for the present unexampled prosperity of our beloved country, and just pride in the honored head of our Nation, that I ask you all to rise and drink to the health and happiness of the man as well as the President,—to Theodore Roosevelt, President of these United States.

The response to the sentiment was made with much spirit and enthusiasm, the entire company rising and joining, with orchestral accompaniment, in singing the national anthem, "America":

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing."

The New England Soldier

THE TOASTMASTER, in calling for a response to the next sentiment, said:

As we always hope to have at our banquets a son of New England for our first speaker, I think we can heartily

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congratulate ourselves upon having with us to-night one of the Old Bay State's most honored children, who for many years on many fields has worthily upheld the traditions of that Commonwealth. If I were to mention one tithe of the honorable services performed by General Davis during his life of usefulness in his country's cause, I would trench too much on the time allotted him for his address; but this much I can say, that during the Civil War, when but sixteen years old, he served as Lieutenant in the First Massachusetts Cavalry, and later as a cadet at West Point held the highest cadet office obtainable, that of first Captain. After graduating, he joined the Fifth Cavalry, and has been gradually promoted until appointed in 1901 Judge Advocate-General of the United States Army. He has seen both active service on the frontier, and served as Professor of Law at West Point, being the author of important standard works on military and international law. He was selected by the President to attend the Geneva Red Cross Convention at Geneva to represent the army, and has been appointed as the army representative to attend the Hague Conference next summer, a position of the highest trust and honor. The man who has led a life of such activity and usefulness to his country is surely worthy of all honor; and I esteem it a great privilege to present to the Society General George B. Davis, Judge Advocate-General of the United States Army, who will speak to the toast, "The New England Soldier."

Response by General George B. Davis

General Davis received an enthusiastic welcome, and, throughout his eloquent address, was applauded with much earnestness. He said:

The Comte de Paris, in his instructive history of the Civil War, undertakes to account for the military traditions and the very considerable military experience which he found to exist as a result of his exhaustive researches

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GENERAL GEORGE B. DAVIS,
Judge Advocate-General, U.S.A.

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into the beginnings of the American Commonwealth. Those of us who are familiar with his interesting work will recall our astonishment when he tells us of the important and long-continued military operations which were being undertaken, and most of them carried to successful completion, by the troops raised in the New England Colonies in the century preceding the outbreak of the Revolution. These operations had been so constant and arduous that men who were past middle age at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War had passed their entire lives in the Colonial military service, and had risen step by step and grade by grade to the well-earned rank of brigadier-general. These military services, no less brilliant than useful, had been entirely voluntary; men had freely given of their services and their substance that the Christian Commonwealths founded in bleak, uninviting, unfertile New England might long endure.

What *was* the State for which men were willing to make such sacrifices? What *was* the independence to which they devoted the years between Lexington and Yorktown to secure? To answer these queries we must go back —not to the men who counseled with Burleigh and Walsingham, or to the men who fought on the slippery decks with Drake, or to those who with Hampden resisted the extension of royal prerogative,—we must go back to Calvin and Knox and the fathers who sought refuge in Holland and developed there the fundamental principles of republican institutions. Luther had renounced his allegiance to the Roman Church, and had rejected certain articles of faith; but that which he did not reject he retained. John Calvin, going deeper, reorganized and laid anew the foundations of Protestant belief; and, in so doing, evolved not only the religious independence of the believer, but the political independence of the man and the citizen, the unit of the body corporate which we call the State.

The right of individual judgment which Calvin claimed in religious concerns his logical mind at first conceded

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in political affairs. As all men were equal in religious duty and responsibility, so were all men equal in civil duty and obligation as individual members of the body politic. The Omnipotent Deity who was the head of the Church was equally the head of the State. According to the early teaching of the great Reformer, the Bible was the source of fundamental law of the Church and the constitution of the State. Later, his views of civil government inclined strongly to an aristocratic form, and the system which he devised exceeded in cruel intolerance the feudal despotisms by which the city and canton of Geneva were surrounded; but not, fortunately for the cause of republican institutions, until the seed sown in the Swiss mountains and transplanted to the more congenial soil of the Netherlands had taken deep root, and his doctrines had so commended themselves to the Puritan refugees as to lead to the voyage of the Mayflower and the establishment of the Pilgrim colony in New England.

The fundamental conception of the true limitation and apportionment of governmental powers, which was finally embodied in the Federal Constitution, was the abiding possession of the Pilgrim Fathers. Equality of political rights, the exalted conception of the duty of the citizen to the Commonwealth, the abiding responsibility of legislators to the sovereign people in the exercise of their delegated powers—these were the political ideals for which, through the century and a half of pre-Revolutionary history, the Pilgrims and Puritans. their successors and descendants, debated and fought.

For fifty years it was a long contest with the red man for a foothold, terminating with the final triumph over King Philip on the shores of Narragansett Bay. Then, for more than a century came the long struggle for the possession of the Continent as an abiding home for the free Commonwealth which had been transplanted from the inequality of the Old World to the equality of the New. Is it surprising that men founding such a State in the

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wilderness, eking a scanty living from its unfruitful hillsides, or wresting a precarious existence from the unwilling sea, should have been willing to give of their substance to secure its upbuilding, or to render it the allegiance of military service and, if need be, to sacrifice their lives in defense of the Commonwealth which secured and stood for their religious and political freedom?

Their theology was sour when measured by the less rigorous and exacting standards of our own times. Its acidity must be conceded, as must the fact that it was by no means easy to comprehend. Fore-ordination was a doctrine that could not be understood until one had passed his fortieth year. Predestination cost many a sour Puritan his well-earned night's rest. The theological outlook was generally dark, but was slightly relieved by an abiding conviction of the correctness of his views as to the final perseverance of saints. There must have been a distinct sense of relief and probably a modicum of encouragement, after two three-hour sermons, in singing that uplifting hymn:

> "Hark, from the tombs a doleful sound,
> Mine ears attend the cry;
> Sinners, come ye, and view the ground
> Where you must shortly lie."

A sweeter and more reasonable interpretation of the Scriptures might be worked out by his descendants, but the upbuilding of the political and religious Commonwealth was the problem which immediately confronted the Puritan and daily and hourly clamored for solution. It was an age of political development, an epoch in the evolution of self-governing institutions; and it was out of such sturdy material that the Revolutionary armies were formed.

I am doing no injustice to the men of New York and Pennsylvania, of Maryland and the Jerseys, of Virginia and the Carolinas, who bravely bore their part in the hardships and successes of the war of the Revolution, when

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I recall the services of the New England soldiers at Lexington and Concord, at Bunker Hill and Ticonderoga, at Bennington and Saratoga; who made the long and weary march to Canada, who built and defended the lines at Boston Neck, who maintained the long defense of the Highlands, and who joined in the labor and triumph at Yorktown. All these attest the valor and devotion of the sons of Connecticut and New Hampshire, of Rhode Island and Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, in the service of the Commonwealth conceived by Calvin in Geneva, elaborated by the refugees of Leyden, established and worked out as a practicable scheme of republican government by their sons and grandsons in the mountains and valleys of New England, in the century and a half that stood between the landing of the Pilgrims and the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

The War of 1812 found the New England soldier with his military virtue unimpaired, while its gruelling sea fights, on decks slippery with the blood of New England sailors, gave convincing testimony of their valor and prowess in the new and untried field of warfare at sea.

Fifty years of territorial, industrial and economic development added to their numbers and their achievements, as wave after wave passed out to establish new Commonwealths, and, faring ever westward, contributed its contingent to the host that established a republican State on the shores of the Pacific. Then, as the culmination of years of agitation and political strife, came the great war for the preservation of the Union; and again New England passed its thousands of brave and willing soldiers into the hosts whose purpose and duty it was to see that "government of the people, by the people and for the people should not perish from the earth."

Wherever the flag waved, on the Potomac and James, on the Cumberland, the Tennessee and the Mississippi, on the coasts of the Carolinas and in the swamps of Louisiana, they tasted the fierce joy of battle. On land

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and sea, wherever the standard was unfurled, the regiments of New England, ranged under its shining folds, did resolute battle for the integrity of the Union, that the Commonwealth founded by the fathers should be preserved for their children and children's children; and, at last, after four long years of marching and fighting, they were privileged to see upon the distant mountains the shining feet of those who brought the glad tidings of peace.

At the outbreak of the war the efficiency of the Federal military administration left much to be desired. In places it worked fairly, in others it squeaked, in others it did not work at all. Especially was it defective in its provision for the comfort of the troops in the long journeys from their camps in the North to the front in Virginia, Kentucky and the Carolinas. Something was done by the towns through which they passed to assist the moving regiments, but aimlessly and without efficient purpose, until this goodly city of Philadelphia, ever ready to heed the call of charity, gave a shining object lesson in practical relief work by the establishment of "The Cooper Shop" —a name of sweet and kindly memory to thousands of New England soldiers.

It was enough for the men and women of Philadelphia to know that hungry soldiers were within their gates— and they fed them. Not once or a hundred times, but for four long years, at a considerable expenditure of money and a boundless, ever-to-be-remembered outpouring of kindliness and good will. Later, as disease and battle did their terrible work at the front, and the steady stream of sufferers flowed back from the Potomac, your abiding charity found sweet expression in those ministrations to the sick which can never be forgotten by those whose privilege and pleasure it was to receive them. The last messages, taken from dying lips, were tenderly sent to the loved ones in the distant homes by mountain and sea, there to be treasured in kindly remembrance till they too passed to "where beyond these voices there is peace."

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For all this service of loving sympathy, kind citizens of Philadelphia, the soldiers of New England—a fast diminishing company—will ever hold you and your goodly city in tender and grateful memory. To the ladies of this City of Brotherly Love, whose devoted nursing and unselfish ministrations saved many a shattered and broken son of New England, what mere human words can measure our appreciation of service so helpful, sympathy so deep, charity so abounding? I can only say in the words of the gentle Autocrat,

> "While honor stands without the gate
> Till all its scars be shown,
> Love entereth unchallenged in
> And sits beside the throne."

In conclusion, in honoring the New England soldier, let us not forget the New England people from which he came or the land from which he sprang. May I not close with the tribute paid by the great war Governor, John Albion Andrew, in his summing up of the work of the Massachusetts soldiers in the memorable campaign of 1863:

"The heart swells with unwonted emotion when we remember our sons and brothers, whose constant valor has sustained on the field, during nearly three years of war, the cause of our country, of civilization and liberty. . . . Ubiquitous as the stock they descend from, national in their opinions and universal in their sympathies, they have fought shoulder to shoulder with men of all sections and of every extraction. On the ocean, on the rivers, on the land, in the heights where they thundered down from the clouds of Lookout Mountain the defiance of the skies, they have graven with their swords a record imperishable.

"The muse herself demands the lapse of silent years to soften, by the influences of time, her too keen and poignant realization of the scenes of war,—the pathos, the heroism, the fierce joy, the grief of battle. But during the ages to come she will brood over their memory; into the hearts

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of her consecrated priests and ministers she will breathe the inspirations of lofty and undying beauty, sublimity, and truth, in all the glowing forms of speech, of literature, and plastic art. By the homely traditions of the fireside; by the headstones in the churchyard, consecrated to those whose forms repose far off in rude graves by the Rappahannock, or sleep beneath the sea; embalmed in the memories of succeeding generations of parents and children, the heroic dead will live on in immortal youth. By their names, their character, their service, their fate, their glory, they cannot fail.

"They never fail who die
In a great cause; the block may soak their gore,
Their heads may sodden in the sun, their limbs
Be strung to city gates and castle walls;
But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years
Elapse, and others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which overpower all others, and conduct
The world at last to FREEDOM."

"The Virtues of Our Puritan Ancestors"

THE TOASTMASTER: When I asked a close friend of our next speaker whether there was anything in particular it would be becoming for me to refer to when I introduced Dr. Cadman to our Society, he replied there were so many becoming particular things that he did not know which ones to mention, but I could be most particularly sure of one thing, there was *nothing too good* for Dr. Cadman I could say in my introduction; and I think we certainly are most fortunate in having with us on this Saturday evening the pastor of the largest Congregational Church in Brooklyn, who preaches to larger congregations than any other preacher in either that city or New York, and is so noted an orator that there is hardly a day of the year he is not compelled to turn down three or four invitations to speak. This evening he has selected for

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his theme a subject which certainly appeals straight to the hearts of every one descended from New England ancestors.

I have the great honor to present to you the Reverend Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, who speaks to the toast of "The Virtues of our Puritan Ancestors."

Response by the Reverend Samuel Parkes Cadman

Dr. Cadman was cordially received. He spoke with characteristic humor and eloquence, and his address was heard with profound attention and frequently applauded. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am glad that my friend, President Frothingham, in his masterly introduction of me, covered up my lack of achievement with gracious words of the general sort which were not intended to convey anything more than a hearty welcome among you. For my own cause this was a kindly deed. I have no sort of right to those honors which the preceding speaker (General Davis) has surely won and modestly wears. Indeed, a minister is frequently discounted in advance. He is looked upon as an uncertain quantity in the social structure, whose re-valuation does not assign to him his former eminence. He is to be tolerated for what he was, for what he became to your Puritan ancestors in their days of their making. But the responsibility of directing Church and State, ghostly and temporal affairs, and things or large or small, you have benevolently removed from his office. However, we shall persist, since man is incurably religious.

And that reflection leads to a query: As we survey this scene of splendor, an embarrassment of opulence to which my blushing New York eyes are scarcely accustomed, how much of reality do these ancestors of ours possess for us?

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REV. S. PARKES CADMAN, D.D.,
Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, New York.

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They grew their flowers on austere slopes of painful discipline. They obtained their thrones by persecution and imprisonment. It is a far cry from this palatial hostelry and these groaning tables of delight to the bleak shores and scanty fare of Plymouth Rock. And the leading figures which passed in through those first rude shacks—which, notwithstanding their humility, were the gateways of a noble and a lasting freedom—are in danger of becoming, for us, dim ghosts merely, lost in the press of life, absorbed in the mists of selfishness and ease.

There is an ancestral worship which is nothing more nor less than a convenient fetish for our pride or a sop to feed our vanity. The only ancestral regard worthy of this assemblage is in this, that you and I practice for ourselves and display to all men the goodness, the righteousness, the zeal for God's kingdom which ennobled our life as we have derived it from these forebears. And unless we conspire to project these virtues into the atmosphere and the soul of posterity, we have no rational basis in morals for ancestral claim.

There is a further element in this discussion. The high and wonderful tributes we pay to the Puritan have not been allowed to pass unchallenged. Mr. Henry D. Traill, a discriminating writer and a man of considerable culture, has said that these heroes were a temporary quantity, and that their work is largely a reminiscence. Many eloquent and weighty minds have expressed themselves in a similar way. The past three hundred years have been quick, in some sections of English-speaking society, to resent the statement that the benefits of our order were so immense; or, if immense, they have been decried as more or less malefic. Clarendon's "History of the Great Rebellion," Canon Mozley's learned and powerful essays on Strafford, Laud and Cromwell; the polite belittlings of men of the type of Matthew Arnold on the one hand, and the jestings of wits and dramatists on the other, have all been alike in one main tendency, to diminish the reputa-

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tions and the deeds of these magistrates of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

I am aware that this disposition is hardly explicable in a country where social caste has not as yet disfigured the countenance and dwarfed the spirit of democracy. Yet even Philadelphia has a memorial window in one of its churches in honor of St. Charles, the Martyr. And one speculates whether Cromwell would have received such a tribute had Charles Stuart won his fight and sent the Colonel of the Ironsides to the block, instead of going there himself. This weight of animus is the necessary penalty which visits any man who disturbs ancient usurpations, venerable lawlessness, and consecrated falsehoods.

The Puritan was not the glittering seraph of a Bay State's enthusiastic orator; he was human; he was at times difficult. But this continued effort to fly in the face of cardinal verities, and scorn actual experience, is a phase of the eternal struggle which builds the wider freedom of men. To write down a movement which produced William Penn, John Pym, John Milton, John Hampden, John Bradford and Sir Harry Vane as a sustained and sinister hypocrisy, with ulterior and unworthy purposes, is the deed of foolish ones, done by hands which have known how to garnish the performance with all the devices of literature and diplomacy. But wherein is the offset to this? We know it is misleading; and, without going into detail, our knowledge is vindicated by the far-flung work of the English-speaking world.

The Puritan's political and moral colonizations have given us a sure ground for our presence to-night. Not only in England herself, but in this republic, in Canada and in Australasia, a family of nations reaps the harvest where these heroes sowed the seed. The faith of the earlier contenders has been wrought into constitutions and embraced in revised laws; it has divorced the iniquitous bond of Church and State, and taken, by innate superiority

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as fixed as fate, the place of power in the shaping of history. When the Australian Federation was accomplished for this opening century, its plans were derived from the autonomy of our States and the province and faculties of our Federal Government. The doctrines of equity and liberty which sprang to renewed activity in Hampden's protest against ship money have been applied to hamlets and to empires. They have changed their form under the pressure of different environments; they have never changed their essential substance. And when we recall the eclipse of all wonder in modern growth, and how these theories have been elastic enough to the present moment, at any rate, to give that growth ample room and verge enough, we can set aside Mr. Traill's words with complacency.

Certainly the Puritan was a part of God's victorious providence in the world. He was not any accident, a foam fleck on the vast ocean of existence, appearing only to be engulfed. He was a scientific output from those eternal repositories whence God directs the fates of nations, and writes the supreme will on the rock of doom. Humanly considered, he sprang from a two-fold root—the root of the Renaissance and the root of the Reformation. He went beyond both, as growth was sure to do. But there we first detect him in the movements which gave new life to Europe and through Europe to America. His passion for reality built Harvard, Yale and your university. It founded that distinct contribution of America to the knowledge of mankind, the public school system. And beyond culture, beyond the academy, he foresaw the vital demand for spiritual vision; for scholarship, in its place and rightly understood, sweetens and amplifies the social intercourse. But no State can be preserved by culture alone, and where there is no vision the nations die. Mr. Carnegie, aided by Pennsylvania's fond devotion to high tariff, has erected monuments of learning and enabled its diffusion on two continents. But he might have done

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even better than this, for the center of the earth has not yet returned to Athens. The libraries and school houses of your city abound; they do much for its betterment; but they leave undone, they leave for spiritual enfranchisement to do, the main work, the work everlasting, which binds mankind in righteousness to an all-holy and perfect Being.

The Puritan's chief, unfailing strength was in his religion. Theologically considered, it was open to serious criticism. But he climbed the mount of light, and he saw the abiding glory. He transferred his gaze from the Greek to the Hebrew, from the Pantheon to the primitive Sinai and the crimson hill of Calvary. He was not the first to do this, but he was the most free in doing it. Those rocky crags of Moses and Elijah and the prophets enchanted him, and he stood again before the solemn altar of the universe, where the Victor-Victim made His sacrifice.

Several causes aided his detachment. There has never been much Puritanism below the Alps. Italy might have been Paganized under the Medician Pope; she certainly could never have been Calvinized. Her mighty past prevented the advent of the genius of the new faith. But the new crisis she experienced, and for which Bruno and Savonarola died, swept past her, leaving little difference. In the northern lands a simpler life, a more unhistoric sublimity, awaited reform. The documents of Christianity, as translated by the gifts of scholarship and the piety of the new spirituality, were hailed with delight in Germanic forests and on the lowlands of Holland. Scotland's heart was won, and England's insulation overcame even the charm of Shakespeare's unspeakable beauty and power, devoted as these were to the Renaissance.

So, for the Puritan, the Renaissance brought back Greece from the dead, only that she might arise with the Gospel in her keeping; and the Reformation swept away the last vestiges of mediatorship of men between men and

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God. Luther would not have consented to all this program. Calvin and John Knox did not understand in their day the delicate and noble pleas for religious liberty voiced later by Milton's immortal prose. And in this fair land, with her stability and her weakness, we have learned to use Cromwell's dictum: "I count it no hindrance to any man that he shall serve the State, because of any differences in religious opinions." I beg leave to commend these words to our present boasted civilization, to commend to our present guides of public life the intense belief in constitutional freedom which was in this rough and burly soldier of the first Revolution.

The blessing of the Old Testament is prosperity; that of the New, adversity. The Puritan has known both, but he is not waning; he is increasing. Philosophical historians are driving out opinions derived from prejudice and prepossession. His blunders will be clearly seen. It was an awful, if sublime, moment when he took to the sword. And Cromwell's memory has not escaped the damage of the sword. It was a still more serious occurrence when he removed the mace. We recall the New England attempts to persecute and make the Church a State organization with no relish, but with sadness and disapproval.

And, after all, when these and other deterrents have been enumerated, we shall still have much to recall that cannot wither. The stately figure of Hampden as he rides off the field to die; Elliot done to death by slow process in London's Tower; Oliver's charges at Marston Moor and Naseby; the Commonwealth of the Bay State; and all the memories of this, our land, will crowd the scene with glory and with gain. None has been more glorious, and yet many have had much glory, than the Puritan in his titanic wrestling with heaven and earth for the enrichment of our poor race.

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"As the Quaker Sees It"

THE TOASTMASTER: It has been our custom for some years past, whenever possible, to have, as one of our guests of honor and as a speaker, a son of this great Commonwealth which has received us into her family; and I think we are greatly to be congratulated in having persuaded to join our campfire to-night a man who represents possibly more fully and truly than any other in the State to-day the real spirit of William Penn. As an educator we all know him as the head of a renowned and honored institution; and, though our ancestors undoubtedly held strongly divergent views from those of the followers of Penn on matters religious, they were alike in that both were children of persecution, and both held tenaciously and with all the backbone in them to what to them seemed the right and straight way. The softening hand of time, however, and a better knowledge of each other, have long since melted away and smoothed out such past asperities; and I am more than pleased to be able to present to you President Isaac Sharpless, the honored head of Haverford College, who will respond to the toast "As the Quaker Sees It."

Response by Isaac Sharpless

President Sharpless's witty and instructive discourse was thoroughly enjoyed and frequently applauded. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The obvious remark for me to make on this occasion is that it is a great step in advance from hanging Quakers to dining them; but, notwithstanding that the present custom is an exceedingly pleasant one, I do not doubt that there was a certain amount of pleasure derived from the old process. The Puritan was sure he was doing God service, and the Quaker, by allowing himself to be hung, was sure he was putting the Puritan in the wrong. Both of them evidently

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ISAAC SHARPLESS, LL. D.
President Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

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derived a certain satisfaction from their part of the work. The Quaker of Pennsylvania had a brand of Puritans in his own State; they were English and Scotch Puritans who had subjected themselves to the softening influences of Ireland for about a century and had come over here under the name of Scotch-Irishmen. The Quakers did not hang them, however, but they gave them many gentle hints that their presence in this Commonwealth was not greatly desired. James Logan said, "It is strange that they push in where they are not wanted";—I do not know that a single one of them ever took the hint;—and a little later another pamphleteer wrote, "Would an honest man rather have a Quaker or a Presbyterian for his neighbor?" Of course, there could be but one answer to this question; and yet the Presbyterians came here as neighbors, just the same as before. The difficulty consisted in the principles of government which the Quakers professed. As one of their opponents had said, in the excitement that followed the invasion of the Paxton Boys in 1764, "To govern is absolutely repugnant to the avowed principles of Quakerism"; and a friend, taking up the assertion, added thereto, "To be governed is absolutely repugnant to the avowed principles of Presbyterianism." As a matter of fact, the Quakers were tied up to a certain extent by their principles of government. Possibly they might have wanted to hang these Puritans, but they could not do it; for, whereas the Puritans had said, in the language that Longfellow puts into the mouth of their minister, John Norton, "There is no room in Christ's triumphant army for tolerationists," William Penn had said, "I would found here a free colony for all mankind who shall come hither"; and under these circumstances nothing could be done except to develop that type of religious liberty with which we are so familiar now and which prevailed in the establishment of the Federal Constitution. This idea of religious liberty had very little opportunity to develop in this country prior to the time of William

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Penn. Rhode Island had tried it with a small handful of people, but, on account of the large number of fanatics that flocked into the little colony, it was not particularly successful. Maryland had tried it and given it up. Pennsylvania adopted it on a large scale and carried it through in all the Colonial days. While she was to a certain extent tied up by her limitations to the British Crown, Pennsylvania alone of all the Colonies, I believe, uninterruptedly permitted the Catholic worship to be carried on. This liberty brought prosperity unexcelled; men flocked into this province in immense numbers, preferring to live where their personal rights and privileges in religious matters were not to any extent discriminated against; and when Andrew Hamilton, the great leader of the Colony, in 1739, gave up the Speakership of the Assembly, he said in his concluding remarks, that it was not the great rivers stretching up into the country or the fertility of the soil or any other material thing, which made Pennsylvania so prosperous, but it was the constitution of William Penn, which forbade religious intolerance. It did more than this. It attracted here a great number of scientific men. Franklin and Rittenhouse and Rush and Bartram and Priestly, just before and just after the Revolution, made a body unmatched for learning and investigation; these could not exist under proscription, but were to be found under the institutions which brought not only freedom of action, but freedom of thought. It was not merely a question of geography that made Pennsylvania, at the time of the opening of the Revolutionary War, the keystone of the country, or that made Philadelphia for the last twenty-five years of the eighteenth century, its capital.

There was another doctrine the Quakers had quite as much at heart as they had the doctrine of religious liberty, and that was the doctrine of peace. It had no such triumphant career as that of religious liberty. We are all willing to admit that religious liberty is the foundation of the civilized State. We have hardly got to this point

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in the matter of peace; but, as our President is now the model peace man of the world, by his reception of the Nobel prize, almost anything would seem to be possible; and yet, having just read his recent message, in which he greatly eulogizes the necessity and desirability of just wars for righteous ends, I must sadly admit that he is not likely soon to don a broad-brimmed hat or to adopt the early Pennsylvania idea. That idea was something like this: "We will never do an unjust or ungenerous deed to any man, red or white; we will never be an aggressor; we will defend our rights by all proper means to the extent of our power; we will not yield one iota of them, no matter how much we may have to suffer for it; and, having done our duty, so far as we can see it, by the means we believe to be right and righteous, we will trust in Divine Providence as still a factor in the affairs of men and that He will take care of us." Wars, I suppose, are to be and are to be managed; but it is no more an impeachment of their non-ethical quality to say that they exist than it would be to deny the fact that stealing is criminal because burglars are still among us; and yet it must be remembered that for seventy years, as a practical matter, this Colony *did* carry on its affairs with great success without a soldier, without a gunboat or a gun, except such as was used to defend themselves from the wild beasts; without a fort and without martial spirit. And this condition of affairs lasted up to the time when the recreant sons of William Penn proved false to their principles, and so broke down the experiment.

Of course, there were a number of things which looked evasive. Logan tells us that when they were coming over on the boat with William Penn, they were chased by a pirate, and the good Friends went down into the cabin and held a religious meeting, while the sailors on deck got out the guns, and Logan was with the sailors. He says that Penn reproved him for this, but that nothing was said till the danger was over. When the Quaker Assembly

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voted to supply wheat and corn and other grain to feed the Indians, the non-Quaker Governor, so Franklin said, construed that "other grain" to mean gunpowder, and fed the Indians with it.

Those non-Quaker Governors were really a great convenience. Whenever war was to be declared by England against any of her enemies, and it had to be reaffirmed by the different Provinces, it was very comfortable to have a man who had no scruples in the matter to make the necessary declaration. They behaved as did the Quaker boatman on the Delaware River, of later date, who, finding that he was not getting into the dock with as much promptitude as the others around him, went to the hatchway and called down, "Mate, thee will have to come up here and use some of thy language at these fellows." This sort of thing, however, was not general; and in these days of Hague Conferences and the development of international laws and the demand for peace that comes up from the working-men of all nations, perhaps it may not be presumptuous to say that, while those early Pennsylvanians were one century ahead in the matter of religious liberty, it may take three centuries to come up to their position in the subject of peace.

And now, Mr. President, if I have been somewhat discourteous in speaking about these matters that possibly are not exactly Puritan virtues, I would remind you that Harvard and Yale and Princeton were founded by the Puritans, in some of their branches, for the purpose of educating their ministers, and that a number of others who were not theological students were permitted to enter and that number has gradually far outnumbered the original specialists. It was an essential necessity of the Puritans for the minister, in every community throughout the country, to be a progressive leader of public opinion and a man who should study at all times the great problems of Church and State. The Quaker did not have that incentive to the founding of institutions of higher learning; for

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to him, while learning might be an advantage to the minister, it was not a necessity; and consequently the vital incentive to this foundation was taken away. I am not going to discuss the theological point involved, but I simply state this as a matter of history and as an explanation of the fact that the Quaker has never had that forceful and effective leadership which the Puritan has had. President Hadley says, "You can tell a Harvard man as far as you can see him, but you cannot tell him much." It is somewhat the same way with regard to the Puritan leader. He has had the consciousness of an assured knowledge on the subject; he has felt that he has studied the matter from the bottom, that he has built upon a foundation which he perfectly understands and that he possesses all that can be obtained upon the subject. He has had the assurance which always comes from education, and mental training; and it is for this enlightened and vigorous advocacy of all measures of reform and progress that we respect and honor the New England Puritan of the past and his descendant of to-day.

"Some Particulars of the Landing"

THE TOASTMASTER: I have been frequently asked, during the period I have been honored with the presidency of this Society, was it not possible to persuade Mr. William McElroy to be our guest and cheer our Pilgrim gathering at one of our annual banquets, and I have had to reply, "I have tried and will continue to try"; but this year I am happy to be able to announce that we have succeeded in persuading him to join us. I can truly say I hardly think Mr. McElroy needs an introduction to the members of this Society, for *most* of us know him as an old and valued friend, and *all* of us know him as a brilliant journalist and a gifted and polished writer and speaker; and to-night, I understand, we are to be so fortunate as to be taken into his very innermost confidence,

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and be given some details of the landing of our Pilgrim Fathers and Mothers known only to himself up to the present time.

It is with the greatest pleasure I have the honor to present to the Society Mr. William H. McElroy, of New York, who will speak to the toast, "Some Particulars of the Landing."

Response by William H. McElroy, Esq.

Mr. McElroy spoke with characteristic humor, and his sparkling wit kept his hearers in roars of laughter and applause. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is getting near New Year's, when a man always makes new resolutions. Listening to the song which inspired an encore, I said to myself, "I will begin the new year by trying to sing." For, although I have been speaking more or less, generally more, during the last quarter of a century, I never had an encore. Singing is to be my long suit in the future. Then, such is the law of association, I forgot all about the landing of the Pilgrims, and recalled two or three stories of which I am fond, in regard to music. A girl went to see a great singing teacher and said, "Our family is in reduced circumstances, and I want to see if you think that I might learn to sing and so gain a modest competence." He heard her sing; and when she got through she said, "Well?" And the teacher answered, "Well, I think you have a voice that might keep the wolf from the door." That was twenty-five years ago, and the girl to this hour doesn't know what he meant.

Then there is the story of the girl who played the piano. Her mother and her immediate relatives thought she was a phenomenon. "Let us take her to Paris." They took her to Paris. A great French critic heard her play. When she got through, the mother said to the friend of the family who was with her, "Go over and see what he says."

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W. H. McELROY, ESQ.,

New York.

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The friend of the family went over, came back and said: "The critic tells me that he regards her as a good Christian pianist." The mother replied, "I don't see what that means." The friend of the family, who scented danger, said, "Oh, well, you know, he doesn't understand our language. A good Christian pianist is an elastic term; he means it as a compliment; let it go at that." But subsequently the friend of the family rejoined the critic, and, after some liquid refreshments, said to him, "Now, man to man, what did you mean by calling this girl a good Christian pianist?" "Oh," the Frenchman explained, "it was very evident that her right hand didn't know what her left hand was doing."

There is another good musical story. An auctioneer went forward to the anxious seat, and the parson said, "We will now sing the hymn beginning, 'My soul, be on thy guard, ten thousand foes arise.'" They started to sing it, and broke down; got it too high, and tried it twice; whereupon the auctioneer, raising his bowed head, said, "Start her at five thousand."

Mrs. Felicia Hemans, after telling us that the breaking waves dashed high, and the heavy night hung dark, and the shore was a stern and rock-bound one, in order to produce the impression that, after all, the landing was not an entirely howling un-success, said, "Amid the storm they *sang*." Now, this was poetic license run mad; for, if there is any one thing settled by the historians more than another, it is that the Puritans could not sing. You remember that the man in the play said to the warrior, "Colonel, do you sing?" And the Colonel frankly answered, "Those who have heard me, say I do not." The singing of the Pilgrims must have deepened the gloom.

Dr. Cadman, in that great oration of his to which we listened with such profound attention, had something to say about ancestry. I have always thought that the best thing on ancestry, "old families" and the like, is to be credited to Charles Dudley Warner. He represented the

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camel as saying, "There are three of us, Me and the Date-Palm and the Pyramids; the rest are modern." Dr. Cadman also had something to say about Matthew Arnold. I think that Lowell uttered the last word about Arnold when he said, "Arnold thinks the superfine is as good as the fine." There is a story which used to circulate in the London clubs, aimed at Arnold's over-critical genius. When the news came that Arnold was dead, a great English wit dryly remarked: "I am very sorry; I don't think Arnold will like the Almighty."

My friend made a reference to a Brigadier-General whom he met at Point Comfort, who occasionally "took something." It made me think of the Kentucky Colonel. Somebody said of this Colonel, "He's a wonder; he will be up all night, drinking continuously; yet, when you meet him in the morning, he is as fresh as a daisy." "Yes," said the other man, "the Colonel is like a mountain ibex. He leaps undaunted from jag to jag."

I like always to address an audience that includes ladies. Nevertheless, there is in their presence a certain danger. They tell of a young fellow who was making his first speech, and his best girl was in the gallery. As he proceeded, he turned to the gallery, and, quoting from Scott, began,

> "Oh, woman, in our hours of ease,
> Uncertain, coy and hard to please."

Then he caught her eye, and it threw him off the track, and he went on,

> "But seen too oft, familiar with your face,
> We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

. . . . . .

And so, by easy stages, I approach my toast, "The Landing of the Pilgrims!" I have been thinking to-night that if there was any one thing they stood for more than another, it was the simple life. The simple life was their prerogative; and that is the reason that that December

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day in 1620 doesn't remind us of this evening. We have been dining in a manner not suggestive of the frugality of the Fathers, but rather of the high old times when Lucullus dined with Lucullus. I think you will all admit that the Pilgrims landed under circumstances calculated, from our point of view, to make them wish they hadn't. Mrs. Hemans, to whom history is indebted for the weather report of December 22d, 1620, tells us it was shocking bad weather on that day; with breaking waves, darkness, boisterous winds, a very forlorn landing place—it didn't seem to be a nice spot to put up swings for a Sunday School picnic. That is the kind of a home they came to. But, worse than that, there was not a friend at the wharf to meet them when their bark came in. They hadn't any friends, and there wasn't any wharf. No wharf and not a friend! There were indeed some red men who stood around when they landed, but these seemed to add to their disquiet, because, ever and anon, feeling the edges of their tomahawks, they casually remarked that the time had come to restrict immigration. One of these red gentlemen—I think, Mr. President, he must have been the first of our great American humorists—handed a card to every man and woman who came off the vessel, bearing the rather ominous advertisement, "Superfluous hair removed while you wait."

In any particulars of the landing of the Pilgrims a place must be made for the baby, one Peregrine White, who had been born a month earlier. Not fancying the winter resort to which his mother had taken him, ever and anon—in fact, oftener—on the 22d of December, 1620, poor little Peregrine lifted up his voice—a shrill, sharp, strenuous voice, with staying power. The consequence was that one of the Pilgrim bachelors was heard to mutter under his breath that he had his own opinion of those who protested against "race suicide."

The Secretary of this Society of yours, Mr. Mumford, some years ago prepared a careful historical paper (the

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data for which I suspect he evolved from his inner consciousness) in regard to the first dinner of the Pilgrims, on the 22d of December, 1620. Of course, there might have been such a dinner; I think I see the menu bearing the inscription, "It is the first dinner that counts"; and in fancy I hear somebody getting up and making a feeling reply to the toast, "I would not live always."

Such are some of the particulars of the landing of the Pilgrims which are calculated to appeal to the frivolous-minded. But there were others of a more inspiring nature. The Mayflower brought over some pessimists, who landed on Plymouth Rock only to bewail their lot and wish that they were back in the old country. One of these heard Carver remark to Bradford, in cheery tones, "William, it is good to be here." "Oh, I don't know," sneered the pessimist; "not as good as it might be; not protrudingly good." At which Carver turned to him and said, with flashing eyes and voice trembling with emotion, "Yes, it *is* as good as good can be to be here. For the very best place in the universe for a man to be is the place in which God calls him to be. I am sure that God has called us to be *here*, that we are destined to perform *here* a great work for the cause of humanity."

We mourn the hard lot of the Pilgrims; and yet why should we? Certainly no company ever was in less need of sympathy. To them creature comforts were of small account. Remembering that "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth," they took kindly to trials and tribulations, regarding them as so many proofs of divine favor. "When I think," said Thomas Russell, "of the strange enterprise of 1620, I recall the words with which Garibaldi once recruited his forces. 'I offer you hunger, cold, want, wounds—death. Whoso will choose these for liberty let him follow me.' So might Bradford or Carver have addressed the congregation at Leyden, 'Beyond the seas are famine, pestilence, the perils of savage warfare. Whoso will brave these for freedom and for faith, let him embark

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with us.'" The Pilgrims, we may be sure, put a cheerful courage on for another reason. They lacked humor, but possessed what might be called a good working imagination. It was given them to see the celestial vision. They were indeed to build "better than they knew," yet they saw clearly, with the inner eye, what sort of a structure they were to build. On the day we celebrate they beheld —with the mind's eye, Horatio—a temple more glorious than Solomon's, which in the future was to rise on the foundations they were to lay—that glorious temple of Freedom which Lincoln called government of the people, by the people, for the people. Where our treasures are, our hearts are; and where our hearts are, in spite of post-office addresses, we really live. So, on that 22d day of December the Pilgrim Fathers were walking the streets of Jerusalem the golden, and climbing the Delectable Mountains! Call you this nonsense, sentimentalism, the consummate flower of buncombe? Do you argue that it is impossible for men so thoroughly to ignore their concrete environment? Let us see. A favorite poem of many is Thomas Buchanan Read's "Drifting," an exquisite glimpse of life in that lovely Italy, "where every sound and every sight means more than sound and sight elsewhere." Under a blue sky on the still bluer waters of the Mediterranean, far from the madding crowd, the poet went drifting.

"I heed not if
My rippling skiff
Floats swift or slow from cliff to cliff,
With dreamful eyes
My spirit lies
Under the walls of Paradise

"Under the walls
Where swells and falls
The bay's deep breast at intervals;
At peace I lie,
Blown softly by,
A cloud upon this liquid sky.

"Over the rail,
My hand I trail
Within the shadow of the sail;

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A joy intense,
The cooling sense
Glides down my drowsy indolence.

. . . . . .

"No more, no more
The worldly shore
Upbraids me with its loud uproar;—
With dreamful eyes
My spirit lies
Under the walls of Paradise!"

Now what sort of an environment did the poet have when he wrote these musical verses, which glow with the charm of Italy? In a preface to one of the editions of his poems he answers this question. He states that a bleak winter day found him in a Brooklyn boarding-house, and, turning from his surroundings, he recalled, by way of contrast, the Italy he knew and loved, and, snatching up a pen, wrote "Drifting." Now, if Thomas Buchanan Read, while ostensibly in Brooklyn, was really in Italy, why may we not assume that the Pilgrim Fathers, on the 22d of December, 1620, although ostensibly stranded on a "stern and rock-bound coast" were in reality spending the day in the green pastures of joy and beside the still waters of content, which, walking by faith, they found?

Allow me a word more. Less than three centuries ago the Mayflower landed her little company. A century and a half later, in his famous speech at the Virginia convention, Patrick Henry exclaimed: "Three millions of people, armed in the holy cause of liberty, are invincible by any force which our enemy can send against us." Think of it! Only a handful of us in 1620; only three millions of us in 1775, while to-day there are over eighty millions of us!

"Look here, upon this picture, and on this,"—that feeble beginning on Plymouth Rock, the magnificent, the unparalleled, the ever-increasing prosperity which is ours to-day.

"The little seed, which tyrants laughed at, in the dark,
Has now become a bulk of spanless girth,
Which shoots, on every side, a thousand mighty arms
And rushes to the sun!"

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The Adjournment of Festival

THE TOASTMASTER, in announcing the close of the festivities, said:

Before we adjourn, I wish, in the name of the Society, to thank most truly and sincerely our speakers for the delightful evening they have given us. I also wish again to thank that true and loyal "old guard" who have contributed so largely to the success of this banquet. As you all well know, I refer to the chairman of the Entertainment Committee, Mr. Cornish; our Treasurer, Mr. Borden, and our Secretary, Mr. Mumford. And, as this is the last time I shall have the honor of presiding at an annual banquet of the Society, I wish to thank you one and all most sincerely for your friendship and the great honor you conferred upon me, which I will remember and cherish with just pride all my life. Under your new President, Mr. Darlington, and Vice-President, Mr. Ely,—and you could not possibly have better ones,—with the efficient assistance of the "old guard," I foresee a brilliant future for the Society. And now, thanking you again and wishing you all a very Merry Christmas and Happy New Year, I pronounce this, our Twenty-sixth Annual Banquet, adjourned.

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Constitution and By-Laws

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Constitution and By-Laws

We, the subscribers, hereby create the Association herein named, and adopt the following as its Constitution and By-Laws:

I. Name

The name of the Association shall be

The New England Society of Pennsylvania

II. Object

Its object shall be charity and good-fellowship, and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

III. Membership

1. Any male person of good character, eighteen years of age, or older, wherever residing, a native, or descendant of a native, of any New England State, shall be eligible to membership and shall become a member by participating in the creation of this Society, or by the majority vote of the Society, or of its Council, subscribing to these Articles, and paying an admission fee of five dollars ($5.00).

2. The Society, by a two-thirds vote of its members present, at any regular meeting, may suspend from the privileges of the Society, or remove altogether, any person guilty of gross misconduct.

3. Any member who shall have failed to pay his dues for three consecutive years, without giving reasons satisfactory to the Council, shall, after thirty days' notice of such failure, be dropped from the roll.

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IV. Annual Meetings

1. The Annual Meeting shall be held not less than one week before the Annual Festival, and at such time and place as shall be determined by the Council. Notice of the same shall be given in the Philadelphia daily papers, and be mailed through the post office to each member of the Society.

2. Special meetings may be called by the President or a Vice-President, or, in the event of their absence from the city, by any two members of the Council.

V. Council

1. At each Annual Meeting there shall be elected a President, a First and Second Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Chaplain, and a Physician, to serve one year, and until their successors are chosen; at the Annual Meeting, in 1895, there shall also be elected twelve Directors, who, upon entering upon office, shall divide themselves by lot into three classes of four each, one class to serve one year, one class two years, and one class three years. At the Annual Meeting in 1896, and each subsequent year, there shall be elected four Directors to serve three years, or until their successors are elected. The Officers and Directors elected each year shall enter upon office on the first of January next succeeding, and, together with the Directors holding over, shall constitute the Council.

Of the Council there shall be four standing committees:

(*a.*) On Admission, consisting of the First Vice-President, the Secretary, and four Directors.

(*b.*) On Finance, consisting of the officers of the Society, except the Chaplain and Physician.

(*c.*) On Charity, consisting of the Chaplain, the Physician, and four Directors.

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(*d.*) On Entertainment, consisting of the Second Vice-President, and four Directors.

2. The Council shall fill any vacancy which shall occur in any office, or in the position of Director.

VI. Duties of Officers

1. The President, or, in his absence, the First Vice-President, or if he, too, is absent, then the Second Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Society or the Council. In the absence, at any time, of all these, then a temporary chairman shall be chosen.

2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society and of the Council, and shall have the custody of the seal of the Society.

3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all moneys and securities of the Society; he shall, under the direction of the Finance Committee, pay all its bills, and at the meeting of the said committee next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society, he shall make full and detailed report.

VII. Duties of Committees

1. The Committee on Admission shall consider and report to the Council, or to the Society, upon the names of all persons submitted for membership.

2. The Finance Committee shall audit all claims against the Society; shall see to the proper investment of its surplus funds, if any; and, through a sub-committee, shall audit annually the accounts of the Treasurer.

3. The Committee on Charity shall disburse, in conformity to the objects of the Society, all moneys appropriated by the Council for charitable purposes, and make report thereof at the meeting of the Council next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society.

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4. The Committee on Entertainment shall, under the direction of the Council, provide for the Annual Festival.

VIII. Changes

The Council may enlarge or diminish the duties and powers of the officers and committees at its pleasure.

IX. Charity

1. The Council may appropriate a portion of the annual income of the Society, not exceeding three-fourths, to the relief of indigent or unfortunate persons of New England origin.

2. The widow or children of a deceased member, if in need, shall be entitled, for five successive years, to an annuity from the funds of the Society, equal to the full amount which such member shall have actually paid into its Treasury; such annuity, however, shall in no case be paid to such widow after she shall have again married, nor to children after they shall be able to earn their own livelihood.

X. Quorum

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum of the Society; of the Council, five members, and of the committees, a majority.

XI. Fees

The annual dues, after the first year of membership, shall be three dollars; but any person admitted a member may become a life member by paying fifty dollars, and shall thereby be exempt from paying the admission fee of five dollars and annual dues.

XII. Annual Festival

An Annual Festival of the Society shall be held on the twenty-second of December, except when that day is

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Sunday, and then the Festival shall be held on the day following, at such time and place and in such manner as shall be determined by the Council. The cost of the same shall be at the charge of those attending it.

XIII. Motto and Seal

1. The motto of the Society shall be

"Veritas et Libertas."

2. The seal of the Society shall have in the center a representation of the "Mayflower" at anchor in Plymouth harbor, surrounded by concentric rings, on the inner of which shall be the motto, and the date 1620; on the next the name of the Society and the date 1881, and on the next a wreath of mayflowers and entwined scrolls, bearing the name of New England Colonies and States.

XIV. Disposition of Property

IN CASE OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

This organization is intended to be perpetual, but, if for any reason whatsoever, it shall at any time be deemed best by a majority of those present at an annual meeting at which a quorum of members shall be present, that the same shall be dissolved (notice having been given in the call for said meeting that the question of dissolution would be considered), or if at any time there shall have been failure for three successive years to hold an annual meeting, then and in such event, and immediately thereafter, the Treasurer shall transfer and deliver all moneys and other property of the Society to the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, for its sole and exclusive use forever.

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XV. Amendment

1. These articles may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, the proposed amendment having been approved by the Council, and notice of such proposed amendment sent to each member with the notice of the annual meeting.

2. They may also be amended at any meeting of the Society, provided that the alteration shall have been submitted at a previous meeting.

3. No amendment or alteration shall be made without the approval of two-thirds of the members present at the time of their final consideration, not less than twenty-five voting for such alteration or amendment.

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Members

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Life Members

Baker, George Fales, M.D.,	421 Walnut Street,	Nov., 1898.
Battles, Harry H.,	108 South Twelfth Street.	Oct., 1901.
Bond, Frank S.,	New London, Conn.	Dec., 1881.
Brooks, James C.,	430 Washington Avenue.	Dec., 1899.
Brush, Chauncey H.,	Chestnut Hill.	Dec., 1881.
Clothier, Morris L.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1896.
Dreer, William F.,	714 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1894.
Earle, George H., Jr.,	431 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Fiske, Louis S.,	2042 Locust Street.	Jan., 1889.
Frothingham, Theodore,	518 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Hoffman, George F.,	413 Market Street.	Nov., 1891.
Lewis, Richard A.,	902 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Littlefield, H. W.,	129 South Fifth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Milne, Caleb J.,	2030 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1904.
Milne, Caleb J., Jr.,	2029 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Milne, David,	1613 Spruce Street.	Oct., 1903.
Morris, Effingham B.,	Girard Building.	Dec., 1902.
Mumford, Joseph P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Riley, Lewis A.,	1509 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Vinton, Charles H., M.D.,	413 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1902.

Annual Members

Alexander, Charles O.,	306 North Thirty-fifth Street.	Dec., 1901.
Alexander, Edward P.,	306 North Thirty-fifth Street.	Dec., 1901.
Allen, Francis Olcott,	323 South Sixteenth Street.	Dec., 1897.
Allyn, Dr. Herman B.,	501 South Forty-second St.	Nov., 1894.
Arnold, Rev. A. J.,	3921 Locust Street.	Dec., 1904.
Atterbury, W. W.,	Broad Street Station.	Jan., 1905.
Austin, Samuel H.,	Bellevue-Stratford.	Dec., 1906.
Ayer, F. W.,	300 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Bacon, Richard W.,	518 Stephen Girard Building.	Dec., 1894.
Bailey, Joseph T.,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Bailey, Julius A.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1901.

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Baily, Albert L.,	Haverford.	Dec., 1901.
Baily, Charles W.,	922 Clinton Street.	Nov., 1901.
Ball, Joseph A.,	Stock Exchange Place.	Dec., 1892.
Bancroft, Addison F.,	114 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1901.
Banks, George W.,	2043 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1889.
Barker, Eben F.,	6099 Drexel Road.	Dec., 1882.
Barnes, Harry G.,	2010 North Thirteenth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Barnes, John Hampton,	1817 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1889.
Barnes, William H.,	1727 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1889.
Barney, Charles D.,	122 South Fourth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Bartlett, Clarence, M.D.,	1437 Spruce Street.	Apl., 1903.
Bartol, George E.,	262 South Twenty-first Street.	Dec., 1892.
Bassett, Frank L.,	Swarthmore.	Nov., 1904.
Bassett, George G.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Battles, Frank,	131 South Fifth Street.	Nov., 1892.
Beck, Hon. James M.,	44 Wall St., New York.	Nov., 1898.
Beck, J. Augustus,	1910 Wallace Street.	Apl., 1901.
Beers, C. Eliot,	17 North Thirty-fourth St.	Mch., 1893.
Bement, William P.,	3817 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1898.
Bemis, Royal W., M.D.,	2512 North Fifth Street.	Dec., 1902.
Bent, Luther S.,	6040 Drexel Road.	May, 1884.
Bent, Stedman,	6040 Drexel Road.	Dec., 1899.
Berry, Oscar G.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Bigelow, George A.,	133 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Blake, Barton F.,	4522 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Bliss, Arthur Ames, M.D.,	117 South Twentieth Street.	Nov., 1896.
Bliss, Theodore,	1832 Race Street.	Dec., 1881.
Blynn, Henry,	824 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1894.
Boone, John Allen,	337 South Smedley Street.	Dec., 1906.
Borden, Edward P.,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Borden, E. Shirley,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1893.
Boyd, James,	14 North Fourth Street.	Dec., 1887.
Bradford, Albert G.,	4817 Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1897.
Brazier, H. Bartol,	Ardmore.	Dec., 1901.
Brazier, J. H.,	902 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Brinley, Charles A.,	247 South Sixteenth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Brooks, Edward, Jr.,	623 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1902.
Brown, Andrew Vinton,	3423 North Nineteenth Street.	Oct., 1903.
Brown, D. V.,	1823 Tioga Street.	Oct., 1903.
Brown, Henry W.,	423 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Brown, J. Tabelé,	Prospect Ave., Chestnut Hill.	Dec., 1894.
Brown, John A. S.,	1524 North Seventeenth St.	Feb., 1896.
Brown, Levi D.,	116 North Seventeenth St.	Jan., 1889.
Burbank, Wm. H., D.D.,	Phœnixville.	Dec., 1906.

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Burnham, George,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1881.
Burnham, George, Jr.,	715 Chestnut Street.	May, 1884.
Burnham, William,	Harrison Building.	Dec., 1887.
Burt, Edward W.,	1107 Market Street.	Dec., 1888.
Butler, Edgar H.,	5919 Main Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1895.
Carr, George Bradford,	809 Commonwealth Building.	Dec., 1887.
Carpenter, Harvey N.,	Union League.	Dec., 1891.
Carstairs, Daniel Haddock,	254 South Third Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carstairs, J. Haseltine,	254 South Third Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carver, Charles,	1816 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1902.
Castle, William H.,	4241 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Chandler, Theophilus P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1897.
Chapin, George W.,	St. David.	Dec., 1898.
Chapin, Dr. John B.,	44th and Market Streets.	Dec., 1884.
Chase, Howard A.,	1430 South Penn Square.	Dec., 1886.
Chauncey, Charles,	251 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1892.
Child, Charles S.,	217 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Church, Arthur L.,	500 North Broad Street.	Apl., 1901.
Church, Edgar M.,	Third and Locust Streets.	Nov., 1901.
Church, W. A.,	Penn and Knox Sts., Gtn.	Nov., 1901.
Claflin, Waldo M.,	1107 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Clark, Charles E.,	4115 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Clark, Charles Motley,	Forty-second and Locust Sts.	Nov., 1901.
Clark, Clarence H., Jr.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Clark, Herbert L.,	160 Bullitt Building.	Nov., 1901.
Clark, Percy H.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Clark, Walton,	Chestnut Hill.	Jan., 1902.
Cleaver, Albert N.,	South Bethlehem.	Nov., 1902.
Clement, John B.,	Overbrook.	Nov., 1906.
Cleverly, Henry A.,	1824 North Park Avenue.	Feb., 1891.
Cliff, George H.,	1507 North Seventeenth St.	Dec., 1896.
Closson, James H., M.D.,	53 West Chelten Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Clothier, Isaac H., Jr.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1901.
Clothier, Walter,	405 Arch Street.	Dec., 1900.
Coffin, Edward Winslow,	Ashland, N. J.	Dec., 1896.
Coffin, G. Winthrop,	122 South Front Street.	Dec., 1900.
Collier, John J.,	North American Building.	Dec., 1903.
Colton, J. Milton,	141 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1883.
Colton, Sabin W., Jr.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Converse, Bernard T.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1904.
Converse, Charles A.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1891.
Converse, John H.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1882.
Converse, John W.,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1906.

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Conwell, Rev. Russell H.,	2020 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1887.
Cook, Gustavus W.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cook, Richard Y.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cooke, James W.,	2108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1882.
Corbin, E. A.,	428 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Corbin, Elbert A., Jr.,	432 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1904.
Cornish, Thomas E.,	Hotel Walton.	Dec., 1881.
Costello, Peter E.,	Tacony.	Oct., 1903.
Cragin, Charles I.,	119 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1883.
Crittenden, J. Parker,	615 Walnut Street.	Mch., 1893.
Crosman, Prof. Charles S.,	Haverford.	Oct., 1898.
Crowell, Charles B.,	1205 Pennsylvania Building.	Nov., 1901.
Culver, Martin B.,	1529 Locust Street.	Dec., 1895.
Cuming, John K.,	1807 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1888.
Curtin, Dr. Roland G.,	22 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1883.
Curtis, C. H. K.,	425 Arch Street.	Dec., 1888.
Cuthbert, Allen Brooks,	221 W. State St., Harrisburg.	Dec., 1891.
Dana, Prof. Charles Edmund,	2013 DeLancey Place.	Oct., 1898.
Dana, Stephen W., D.D.,	3925 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Darby, Edward T., M.D.,	Lansdowne.	Dec., 1889.
Darling, Nathan,	1119 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1897.
Darlington, Herbert Seymour,	1126 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Darlington, Joseph G.,	Haverford.	Mch., 1893.
DeCoster, Henry Seymour,	420 South Forty-fifth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Delano, Eugene,	12 Washington Square, N. Y.	Dec., 1888.
Denny, George Addison,	Jenkintown.	Dec., 1900.
Dexter, E. Milton,	1218 Spruce Street.	Feb., 1887.
Dodge, James Mapes,	Clapier Street, Germantown.	Jan., 1902.
Doe, Charles A.,	146 North Tenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Dorland, Dr. W. A. Newman,	130 South Seventeenth Street.	Jan., 1901.
Dorrance, G. Morris,	Broad Street Station.	Nov., 1901.
Duane, Russell,	1617 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1901.
Dungan, Chester B.,	4334 Sansom Street.	Nov., 1904.
Dungan, George I.,	4334 Sansom Street.	Nov., 1904.
Dwight, Marcus B., M.D.,	4025 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Earle, Morris,	918 Chestnut Street.	Mch., 1895.
Eckels, Mervin J., D.D.,	1625 Race Street.	Dec., 1900.
Edmunds, Hon. George F.,	P. O. Box 2082, M. City Sec.	Dec., 1896.
Edwards, Jno. Judson, D.D.S.,	3707 Powelton Avenue.	Nov., 1901.
Ellis, Henry C.,	2319 Green Street.	Dec., 1891.
Ellison, William Rodman,	24 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1897.
Elwell, William P.,	2207 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1885.

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Ely, Theodore N.,	Broad Street Station.	Mch., 1893.
Este, Charles,	4111 Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1885.
Este, Charles, Jr.,	20th St. and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1903.
Evans, Charles T.,	428 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1890.
Evans, Shepley W.,	12 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1888.
Ewing, D. S.,	223 South Forty-first Street.	Jan., 1888.
Faires, Benjamin McKinley,	245 South Thirteenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Faires, Theodore Wylie,	245 South Thirteenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Farnum, Edward S. W.,	5933 Germantown Avenue.	Dec., 1895.
Felton, Edgar C.,	Haverford.	Dec., 1899.
Fisher, Ellicott,	"Wakefield," Germantown.	Feb., 1897.
Flagg, Stanley G., Jr.,	2015 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1898.
Fletcher, G. W. B.,	Twelfth and Chestnut Sts.	Dec., 1903.
Freedley, Angelo T.,	1820 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
French, George A.,	428 W. Bringhurst Street.	Dec., 1905.
French, Harry B.,	429 Arch Street.	Jan., 1902.
Furber, William Copeland,	418 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1898.
Futrell, William H.,	420 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Gerry, F. R.,	1835 Market Street.	Mch., 1885.
Getchell, F. H., M.D.,	1432 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Gile, Ben Clark, M.D.,	1728 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1906.
Gillett, Alfred S.,	631 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Godfrey, Lincoln,	248 Bourse Building.	Jan., 1889.
Goodrich, Henry G.,	428 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Goodwin, Harold,	Franklin Building.	Dec., 1881.
Grammer, C. Eckhardt, D.D.,	1024 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1906.
Greene, Ryland W.,	925 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1903.
Greenough, Rev. William,	1712 Franklin Street.	Dec., 1891.
Hagar, Walter F.,	5913 Greene Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1900.
Hale, George, M.D.,	4428 Paul Street, Frankford.	Nov., 1902.
Hale, Henry S.,	48 North Sixth Street.	Dec., 1890.
Hale, H. W. K.,	1510 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1903.
Hale, J. Warren,	1517 Wallace Street.	Dec., 1894.
Hall, Amos H.,	140 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Hall, Henry Throop,	32 Allen Lane, Gtn.	Dec., 1906.
Hancock, Henry J.,	801 Real Estate Trust Bldg.	Dec., 1901.
Hare, Dr. Hobart Amory,	1801 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1898.
Harrington, Melvin H.,	112 W. Upsal Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1887.
Haseltine, Charles F.,	1822 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Haughton, Rev. James,	Bryn Mawr.	Feb., 1888.
Haughton, J. Paul,	Bryn Mawr.	Dec., 1902.

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Henry, Bayard,	701 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1892.
Hill, George H.,	3601 Baring Street.	Dec., 1888.
Hodge, Thomas L.,	444 Stafford Street, Gtn.	Jan., 1897.
Holden, Francis M.,	123 South Twentieth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Hopkins, Albert Cole,	Lock Haven.	Dec., 1892.
Horn, Austin Spencer,	1824 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Houghton, Charles W., M.D.,	1528 North Seventh Street.	Dec., 1897.
How, W. Storer, D.D.S.,	2108 Ontario Street.	Dec., 1890.
Howard, Francis A.,	416 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1883.
Howard, Philip E.,	1031 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
Howard-Smith, R. S.,	4838 Pulaski Avenue, Gtn.	Jan., 1901.
Howe, Frank P.,	251 South Seventeenth St.	Dec., 1894.
Howe, Herbert M., M.D.,	1622 Locust Street.	Dec., 1881.
Howlett, Charles E.,	149 Pelham Road, Gtn.	June, 1892.
Hoyt, Henry M., Hon.,	1516 K St., N. W., Wash., D.C.	Nov., 1901.
Hoyt, Rev. Wayland, D.D.,	3604 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Hubbard, Charles D.,	Wyncote.	Nov., 1901.
Huey, Arthur B.,	602 Commonwealth Tr. Bldg.	Dec., 1896.
Hutchins, J. Warner,	728 Sansom Street.	Apl., 1903.
Ingersoll, W. K., M.D.,	4008 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1902.
Jackson, Lothrop,	Palmyra, N. J.	Nov., 1906.
James, William P.,	1021 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1890.
Johnson, Alba B.,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1891.
Johnson, Edward Hine,	2211 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1896.
Keene, Albert A.,		Dec., 1886.
Kellogg, Hosford D.,	3421 North Nineteenth St.	Nov., 1901.
Kelly, Albert Frederick,	220 Pelham Road, Gtn.	Nov., 1896.
Kelly, William D.,	120 Cliveden Avenue, Gtn.	Dec., 1892.
Kendrick, John Ryland,	1100 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Kenney, H. F.,	Ridley Park.	Dec., 1881.
Kent, Henry T.,	Clifton Heights.	Dec., 1892.
Keyes, D. A.,	Wayne.	Dec., 1886.
Kinsey, John L.,	1622 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1901.
Kisterbock, John,	2004 Market Street.	Dec., 1894.
Kisterbock, Josiah, Jr.,	Continental Hotel.	Dec., 1894.
Ladd, Westray,	5830 Drexel Road.	Oct., 1897.
La Lanne, Frank Dale,	214 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1903.
Lennig, George G.,	123 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1902.
Leonard, Frederick M.,	119 South Fourth Street.	Feb., 1888.
Leonard, M. Hayden,	4243 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1903.

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Lewis, Francis D.,	934 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1881.
Lewis, Henry A.,	209 South Third Street.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis,	N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis Converse,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Lillie, Samuel Morris,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Litch, Wilbur F., M.D.,	1500 Locust Street.	Nov., 1901.
Ludington, Charles H., Jr.,	Bryn Mawr.	Nov., 1901.
Lyman, William R.,	1033 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
McDowell, John A.,	1727 Walnut Street.	Mch., 1895.
Mackay-Smith, Alex., Rt.Rev.,	2105 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1903.
Mapes, George E.,	1932 North Twenty-second St.	Dec., 1887.
Marshall, Geo. Morley, M.D.,	1819 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1891.
Marston, John,	Merion.	Dec., 1883.
Mears, William A.,	1202 Real Estate Trust Bldg.	Dec., 1899.
Merrick, Dwight V.,	5373 Chew Street, Gtn.	Nov., 1901.
Merrill, Charles Warren,	2040 North Park Avenue.	Nov., 1905.
Miller, Prof. Leslie W.,	320 South Broad Street.	Oct., 1898.
Miller, Niles M., M.D.,	4108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1885.
Mitchell, J. Nicholas, M.D.,	1505 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Molten, Robert P.,	6803 Emlen Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1901.
Monroe, Josiah,	Hamilton Court.	Dec., 1885.
Montelius, William Edward,	513 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1894.
Moody, Carlton M.,	1217 North American Bldg.	Dec., 1890.
Moore, Henry D.,	696 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1905.
Morgan, Frank E.,	1629 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Morgan, George P.,	32 North Front Street.	Dec., 1903.
Morse, Edwin F.,	1613 Poplar Street.	Dec., 1898.
Moulton, Byron P.,	Ardmore.	Jan., 1888.
Mumford, Edgar H.,	17th and Callowhill Streets.	Nov., 1901.
Muzzey, Frank W.,	1803 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Nason, Rev. C. P. H.,	6123 Greene Street, Gtn.	Jan., 1890.
Nevin, Rev. Charles W.,	228 West Rittenhouse Square.	Nov., 1894.
Newhall, Daniel S.,	Broad Street Station.	Dec., 1887.
North, Ralph H.,	Boyer Street, Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1891.
Northrop, H. L., M.D.,	1729 Arch Street.	Nov., 1901.
Ober, Thomas K.,	1617 North Sixteenth Street.	Apl., 1887.
Olmsted, Hon. M. E.,	Harrisburg.	Dec., 1892.
Packard, Charles S. W.,	517 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1902.
Passmore, Lincoln K.,	925 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Patterson, Wistar Evans,	Ardmore.	Oct., 1897.

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Paulding, Tattnall,	Third and Walnut Streets.	Feb., 1896.
Pendleton, Frank P.,	2005 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1900.
Penniman, James Hosmer,	4326 Sansom Street.	Jan., 1901.
Perkins, Edward L.,	110 South Fourth Street.	Apl., 1888.
Perkins, Francis M., M.D.,	1428 Pine Street.	Dec., 1888.
Perry, O. LaForrest,	3717 Baring Street.	Dec., 1900.
Peirce, Harold,	222 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1894.
Pile, Rufus Moody,	1610 Mount Vernon Street.	Nov., 1899.
Plummer, Everett H.,	512 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1885.
Plummer, Everett H., Jr.,	4034 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Plummer, William T.,	31 Simpson Road, Ardmore.	Dec., 1901.
Porter, Isaac, Jr.,	4809 Regent Street.	Dec., 1902.
Prime, Frederick,	1008 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.
Putnam, Earl B.,	1926 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.
Ramsdell, J. G.,	1305 Walnut Street.	Mch., 1885.
Randle, George Mather,	909A Drexel Building.	Dec., 1888.
Reeves, Francis B.,	20 South Front Street.	Dec., 1896.
Reynolds, George N.,	Lancaster.	Dec., 1893.
Rowland, William Lee,	4800 Chester Avenue.	Dec., 1896.
Runk, Louis B.,	20 South Twenty-first Street.	Nov., 1896.
Runk, Marshall Hill,	20 South Twenty-first Street.	Dec., 1896.
Safford, Thomas S.,	Swarthmore.	Dec., 1895.
Sanborn, Edward H.,	39 Fisher's Lane, Gtn.	Jan., 1901.
Sanger, Edward Grafton,	1505 Erie Avenue.	Dec., 1895.
Sargent, Winthrop,	Haverford.	Dec., 1901.
Schoff, Frederic,	3418 Baring Street.	Nov, 1902.
Scott, E. Irvin,	Seventh and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1895.
Scott, Clarence W.,	Seventh and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1894.
Seaver, Joseph H.,	2045 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1887.
Sellers, Coleman, Jr.,	1600 Hamilton Street.	Dec., 1901.
Sellers, Horace Wells,	3301 Baring Street.	Dec., 1896.
Shattuck, Frank R.,	1834 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1901.
Shattuck, George,	132 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1889.
Shaw, Frederic,	902 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Shaw, William Warren,	1635 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1905.
Sheldon, Winthrop Dudley,	Girard College.	Dec., 1895.
Shelton, Frederick H.,	1004 Pennsylvania Building.	Nov., 1901.
Sherman, Charles P.,	1001 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Shortridge, N. Parker,	Wynnewood P. O.	Dec., 1881.
Shumway, A. A.,		May, 1887.
Silvester, Learoyd,	Cynwyd.	Apl., 1901.

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Skinner, Frank Bevin,	401 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1891.
Slocum, Dr. Harris A.,	1900 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Smith, Atwood,	49th and Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1884.
Smith, Charles Emory,	700 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Smith, Leonard O.,	2217 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1885.
Smith, Robert Hobart,	1221 Locust Street.	Feb., 1897.
Smith, W. I. Clark,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Smith, William C.,	6374 Drexel Road.	Nov., 1906.
Smyth, Calvin M.,	1206 Arch Street.	Dec., 1896.
Smyth, Isaac S., Jr.,	1218 Arch Street.	Nov., 1901.
Snowden, Col. A. Louden,	1812 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1897.
Snowman, Albert E.,	707 Real Estate Trust Bldg.	Dec., 1894.
Southwick, James L.,	2028 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Spalding, John A.,	609 S. Forty-eighth Street.	Nov., 1906.
Sparhawk, John, Jr.,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Speakman, William E.,	Woodbury, N. J.	Dec., 1904.
Spooner, Alban,	5 Bank Street.	June, 1891.
Steere, Jonathan M.,	Girard Trust Company.	Oct., 1903.
Stevenson, Henry Mears,	Ainsworth, B. C.	Dec., 1904.
Stevenson, John Entriken,	2314 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Stevenson, Maxwell, Jr.,	2314 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Stillwell, James C.,	1920 Pine Street.	Jan., 1902.
Stockwell, Herbert G.,	833 Land Title Building.	Nov., 1901.
Stone, Hon. Charles W.,	Warren.	Dec., 1887.
Strawbridge, Justus C.,	801 Market Street.	Nov., 1896.
Strout, Charles H.,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Stuart, Edward T.,	73 Manhattan Building.	Dec., 1905.
Synnott, Thomas W.,	1107 Arcade Building.	Dec., 1902.
Taber, George H.,	814 Frick Building, Pittsburg.	Dec., 1900.
Taylor, Horace E.,	306 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1891.
Terry, Henry C.,	1328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Thomas, Augustus,	2029 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1886.
Thomas, Chas. Hermon, M.D.,	3634 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Thompson, A. F.,	712 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1892.
Thompson, Benjamin,	Union League.	Dec., 1891.
Thompson, Edwin Stanley,	Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1904.
Thompson, Ernest A.,	909 South Forty-ninth Street.	Mch., 1905.
Thorpe, Warren Parsons,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1906.
Tilden, William T.,	254 North Front Street.	Nov., 1898.
Tobey, Frank R.,	3942 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1899.
Tomkins, Rev. Floyd W., D.D.,	1904 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1907.
Towne, Nathan P.,	The Gladstone.	Dec., 1897.
Treat, Frederick H.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1899.

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Tredick, Edward,	606 Arch Street.	Jan., 1890.
Trumbull, Charles G.,	1031 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
Tupper, Kerr Boyce, D.D.,	New York.	Jan., 1898.
Turner, Charles P., M.D.,	1506 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Tyler, Sidney F.,	1234 Land Title Building.	Oct., 1897.
Valle, Paul B.,	Haverford.	Dec., 1901.
Van Lennep, Dr. W. B.,	1421 Spruce Street.	Mch., 1895.
Van Rensselaer, A.,	Eighteenth and Walnut Sts.	Nov., 1901.
Wadsworth, Edward D.,	133 South Twelfth Street.	Dec., 1892.
Walbridge, T. Chester,	136 W. Tulpehocken St., Gtn.	Dec., 1902.
Ward, Alfred Lewis,	1933 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1904.
Ward, E. Tillson, M.D.,	1415 South Broad Street.	Nov., 1901.
Warren, E. Burgess,	2013 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Warren, Gen. Lucius H.,	419 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Warren, T. H.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Waters, Daniel A.,	1514 Hamilton Street.	Dec., 1882.
Weaver, Clement,	1130 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Weitzel, E. Boyd,	403 West Chelten Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Wells, Calvin,	Pittsburg.	Dec., 1881.
Weston, Francis E.,	1111 Harrison Building.	Dec., 1902.
Weston, Henry G., D.D.,	Chester.	Dec., 1903.
Wharton, Joseph,	P. O. Box 1332.	Nov., 1892.
Whitaker, Bishop O. W.,	4027 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
White, John Stuart, Prof.,	4204 Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1905.
White, Stephen W.,	Broad Street Station.	Dec., 1887.
Whitcomb, Charles M.,	1531 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
Whittier, John W.,	1836 North Twelfth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Willard, Dr. De Forest,	1818 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Williams, Parker S.,	Wynnewood.	Dec., 1896.
Wilson, Dr. W. P.,	34th St. and Vintage Ave.	Dec., 1901.
Wing, Asa S.,	4028 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Winsor, James D.,	Pier 18, South Delaware Ave.	Dec., 1881.
Winsor, William D.,	338 South Delaware Avenue.	Dec., 1881.
Wood, George,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Wood, Grahame,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1897.
Wood, Richard D.,	1313 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Wood, Stuart,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1896.
Woodman, George B.,	1231 Market Street.	Dec., 1883.
Woodward, Dr. George,	708 North American Building.	Dec., 1899.
Worcester, William L., Rev.,	4300 Locust Street.	Nov., 1901.
Worden, Rev. James Avery,	4208 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Zantzinger, Clarence Clark,	251 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1905.

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Obituary

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Obituary

Clarence H. Clark died on March 13th. He was born in Providence, R. I., April 19th, 1833. His father was Enoch W. Clark, who, in 1837, moved to Philadelphia, and established the banking and brokerage firm of E. W. Clark & Co. It was there that Clarence H. Clark received his early business training, one of his first business associates being Jay Cooke. He continued with this firm until a little more than twenty years ago, when he retired to devote his time to his extensive personal investments. He was also a director and officer in many financial institutions. Mr. Clark was one of the last survivors of a group of financiers who achieved national prominence at the time of the Civil War. These included the elder Francis Drexel, and his sons, and Jay Cooke, who are dead; Abraham Barker, and others scarcely less notable. Mr. Clark was the first president of the First National Bank, of Philadelphia, and in that capacity signed the first national bank notes, issued under the provisions of the National Banking Act of 1861. He was one of the few surviving founders of the Union League. Mr. Clark's public benefactions have been many. He gave to the city a tract of land at Forty-third Street and Baltimore Avenue, which is known as the Clarence H. Clark Park. He gave $50,000 to found Clark Chair of Assyriology in the University of Pennsylvania, and contributed $100,000 for the conduct of explorations in the East. He also gave the site for the branch Carnegie Library at Fortieth and Walnut Streets. His mansion, with the surrounding gardens, at Forty-second and Pine Streets, have been one of the show places of the city.

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Mr. Clark was twice married, but neither of his wives survived him. His second wife was a sister of the historian, John Lothrop Motley. He leaves two sons. Mr. Clark was one of the organizers of the Society, holding preliminary meetings at his house, in 1881, and was its treasurer until 1902.

Henry Martyn Lewis died on January 26th. He was born in New Britain, Conn., in 1831, and came to Philadelphia in 1838. Mr. Lewis was president of the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company; was prominent in church work, and a member of the Art Club and other prominent organizations. He joined the Society as one of the charter members in 1881.

Amos R. Little died on December 16th. He was born in Marshfield, Mass., in 1825. His parents removed to this city while he was a lad, and he learned the dry goods business. Soon after he was of age he started the dry goods firm of Little & Stokes. The firm later became known as Amos R. Little & Company. During the Centennial Exposition of 1876 Mr. Little was an active and influential member of the Centennial Board of Finance. He was appointed commissioner from Pennsylvania to the Constitutional Centennial, in 1887, by Governor Pattison. He was a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a director in the firm of Bailey, Banks & Biddle, and a director of the First National and other banks. In 1850 he married Miss Peterson, and for many years Mr. and Mrs. Little were leaders in the social life of Philadelphia. Mrs. Little survives her husband, there being no children. More than twenty years ago Mr. Little retired from business, and has passed most of his time in traveling. His winters have usually been passed in Florida or Poland Springs. He was one of the charter members of the Society in 1881.

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Charles C. Newton died on June 13th. He was born at Cambridge, N. Y., in 1846. He indentured as apprentice in the Brooks Locomotive Works, at Dunkirk, N. Y., where, in 1875, in partnership with J. D. Cox, he engaged in the manufacture of twist drills, reamers, cutters, etc. The firm removed to Cleveland in 1876, and in 1880 Mr. Newton sold out his interest to Mr. Cox. Removing to Philadelphia, Mr. Newton laid the foundation for the present Newton Works, in a small shop on Callowhill Street, where he designed his first heavy railroad tools. In the fall of 1886 he built a new shop at the corner of Twenty-fourth and Wood Streets, and there designed the first successful machine for sawing metal cold, and also large numbers of new tools, for which he took out patents. In 1895 he built the first part of the present shop on the corner of Twenty-fourth and Vine Streets, which has since increased to take in the entire square bounded by Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Vine and Wood Streets. He was the sole proprietor of the works until 1897, when articles of incorporation were taken out, and the firm became the Newton Machine Tool Works, Inc., with Mr. Newton as president and treasurer. Mr. Newton was elected a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Engineers' Club, the Art Club and the Athletic Club of Philadelphia. He joined the Society in 1894.

Rufus E. Shapley died on February 11th. He was born August 4th, 1840, in Carlisle, Pa., to which town his grandfather had come from New England in 1799. He was graduated from Dickinson College in 1860, and studied law with a brother of Judge Penrose. He was admitted to the bar of Cumberland County in 1861, and soon afterwards began the practice of law in Philadelphia. Mr. Shapley was perhaps best known as the counsel for the Philadelphia Traction Company. Besides winning the fight of the company for the installation of

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the trolley system, he, in 1895, defeated August Belmont's purpose to build an elevated road on Market Street. Mr. Shapley also represented William U. Hensel and John S. Steinman, lawyers and editors of the Lancaster "Intelligencer," who criticized a judge in their publication and were disbarred. The case was fought out in the Supreme Court, and ended in a great victory for the Philadelphia lawyer. He was also counsel for the Philadelphia "Times" in its fight against the Louisiana Lottery. In 1887 Mr. Shapley drafted the State Revenue Act, and was prominent in tax legislation and litigation. This act formed a model which has been copied by other States. It was in 1861 that Mr. Shapley published anonymously the political satire, "Solid for Mulhooly." This was used as a text book by the Committee of One Hundred during its fight against the Gas Trust. The book was sold in the streets here and in New York, but the author's name was not generally known for several years. Mr. Shapley was co-editor with former Librarian of Congress A. R. Spofford in publishing the "Library of Wit and Humor," and he had an excellent collection of pictures in his home. Dickinson College conferred the degree of LL.D. on him in 1900. He was a member of the Union League, the Lawyers' Club and the Pennsylvania Historical Society, besides several other organizations, and joined this Society in 1901.

Mills Whittlesey died on September 21. He was born in 1852 at Washington, Litchfield County, Conn. His father, Sheldon Whittlesey, and his mother, Esther Hart, were members of well-known New England families. The home in which Mr. Whittlesey grew to manhood has been in the family since 1761, when Eliphalet Whittlesey and his wife came there from Saybrooke Colony. Mr. Whittlesey graduated from Rochester University in 1880, and then taught school for some years. He went to Trenton

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in 1890, where he was engaged in the insurance business until his death. He leaves a widow and a daughter. He was a member of the Psi U Fraternity, Sons of the Revolution, Society of the Genesee, Princeton Club and other organizations, and joined the Society in 1905.



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Names of Deceased Members

Name.	Admitted.	Died.
Aldrich, Silas,	Dec., 1896.	Oct., 1905.
Allyn, Isaac W.,	Nov., 1894.	Feb., 1896.
Andres, Hiram,	Dec., 1895.	May, 1898.
Atwood, J. Ward,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Baker, George D., D.D.,	Dec., 1900.	Dec., 1903.
Barrows, William Eliot,	Nov., 1896.	July, 1901.
Bartol, B. H.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Bates, Francis G.,	Nov., 1901.	Mch., 1904.
Batterson, H. G., D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1903.
Bement, William B.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1897.
Bentley, Henry,	Dec., 1891.	Sept., 1895.
Biddle, A. Sydney,	Jan., 1890.	Apl., 1891.
Boardman, Geo. Dana, D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1903.
Bowles, P. P.,	Dec., 1885.	Mch., 1899.
Bradford, Samuel,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Bradley, J. W.,	Dec., 1881.	——, 1883.
Breed, William P., D.D.,	Dec., 1883.	Feb., 1889.
Brown, Samuel C.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1891.
Butler, John M.,	Dec., 1886.	May, 1904.
Caldwell, Frederick L.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1885.
Caldwell, Seth, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1900.
Caldwell, Stephen A.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1890.
Claghorn, James L.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1884.
Clapp, E. Herbert,	Jan., 1889.	Nov., 1895.
Clark, Clarence H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1906.
Clark, Edward W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1904.
Coffin, Lemuel,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1895.
Colburn, Arthur,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1901.
Collins, J. C.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1900.
Cooke, Jay,	Dec., 1886.	Feb., 1905.
Dadmun, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Darrah, John C.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1887.
Davis, Henry,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1889.
Davis, Henry Corbit,	Nov., 1898.	Jan., 1901.
Dorr, Dalton,	Nov., 1883.	Feb., 1901.
Dwight, Edmund P.,	Feb., 1888.	May, 1903.

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Name.	Admitted.	Died.
Edson, Alfred H.,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1902.
Elkins, William L.,	Dec., 1891.	Nov., 1903.
Elwell, Joseph S.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1892.
Elwyn, Alfred L.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1884.
Emery, Titus S.,	Dec., 1888.	Apl., 1894.
Felton, Samuel M.,	Jan., 1882.	Jan., 1889.
Fletcher, George A.,	Nov., 1890.	Dec., 1902.
Fuller, J. C.,	Dec., 1882.	Oct., 1904.
Galvin, T. P.,	Dec., 1883.	Apl., 1892.
Gile, Gen. George W.,	Apl., 1887.	Feb., 1896.
Goodell, A. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1900.
Goodwin, D. R., D.D., LL.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1890.
Goodwin, H. Stanley,	Dec., 1887.	Dec., 1892.
Hacker, William,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1898.
Hackett, Horatio B.,	Jan., 1889.	July, 1905.
Haddock, Daniel, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1890.
Haddock, Stanley B.,	Dec., 1886.	Jan., 1900.
Harding, John A.,	Dec., 1892.	Oct., 1904.
Harrington, Edwin,	Dec., 1887.	Sept., 1891.
Hazeltine, Ward B.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1886.
Haven, Charles E.,	Dec., 1883.	Sept., 1890.
Hebard, Charles,	Dec., 1895.	June, 1902.
Henry, Charles W.,	Dec., 1889.	Nov., 1903.
Higbee, Dr. E. E.,	Mch., 1884.	Dec., 1889.
Hinckley, Isaac,	Dec., 1883.	Mch., 1888.
Hine, Elmore C., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1895.
Holman, Andrew J.,	Dec., 1889.	Oct., 1891.
Holman, William A.,	Nov., 1896.	Dec., 1897.
Hovey, Franklin S.,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1896.
Ide, Charles K.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1885.
Ingham, William H.,	Mch., 1896.	Jan., 1903.
Jackson, Charles M.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Kimball, Fred J.,	Dec., 1882.	July, 1903.
Kimball, Frederick S.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1894.
Kingsbury, C. A., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1891.
Kingsley, E. F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1899.
Kingsley, J. E.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1890.
Kingsley, William T.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1893.

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Names of Deceased Members of the

Name.	Admitted.	Died.
Lamson, A. D.,	Dec., 1885.	Nov., 1892.
Lewis, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1886.
Lewis, Henry M.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1906.
Little, Amos R.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1906.
Lockwood, E. Dunbar,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1891.
Marcus, W. N.,	Dec., 1887.	June, 1896.
Merchant, Clarke,	Oct., 1901.	May, 1904.
Merrick, Thomas B.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1902.
Moody, William F.,	Dec., 1890.	Jan., 1899.
Morrell, Daniel J.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Murphy, Francis W.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1894.
Newton, Charles C.,	Dec., 1894.	June, 1906.
Orne, Edward B.,	Jan., 1882.	Aug., 1884.
Osborne, Edwin,	Dec., 1899.	——, 1900.
Passmore, J. A. M.,	Oct., 1902.	Mch., 1903.
Patten, William,	June, 1892.	July, 1892.
Peabody, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1885.
Perkins, Henry,	Dec., 1888.	Dec., 1889.
Pitkin, H. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Nov., 1889.
Plumb, Fayette R.,	Dec., 1901.	Jan., 1905.
Pratt, William A.	Dec., 1902.	Sept., 1904.
Pulsifer, Sidney,	Dec., 1882.	Mch., 1884.
Ranney, Charles H.,	Dec., 1893.	Feb., 1897.
Rathbun, Robert P.,	Mch., 1893.	Feb., 1899.
Reed, Charles D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1889.
Roberts, Hiram C.,	Nov., 1899.	July, 1904.
Robinson, Frank W.,	Apl., 1887.	Apl., 1891.
Rollins, Edward A.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1885.
Russell, Winfield S.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1884.
Scollay, John,	Apl., 1888.	June, 1890.
Scott, T. Seymour,	Nov., 1899.	Jan., 1901.
Scranton, Edward S.,	Dec., 1886.	Dec., 1897.
Shackford, John W.,	Dec., 1883.	June, 1905.
Shapleigh, E. B., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1892.
Shapley, Rufus E.,	Apl., 1901.	Feb., 1906.
Shippen, Edward,	Dec., 1901.	Mch., 1904.

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Name.	Admitted.	Died.
Smith, Edward Clarence,	Dec., 1883.	Nov., 1889.
Smith, Frank Percy,	Dec., 1892.	Sept., 1894.
Smith, Louis Herbert,	Dec., 1896.	——, 1901.
Smith, Winthrop B.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1885.
Sparhawk, John,	Dec., 1883.	May, 1889.
Stacey, M. P.,	Dec., 1881.	May, 1888.
Stephenson, Walter B.,	Jan., 1891.	Mch., 1901.
Stevens, Rt. Rev. Wm. Bacon,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1887.
Stillwell, Albert H.,	Jan., 1902.	Oct., 1905.
Straw, Harry C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1887.
Sumner, Alfred W.,	Nov., 1890.	Jan., 1898.
Swan, Baxter C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1892.
Tenney, John,	Jan., 1888.	Mch., 1905.
Terry, Arthur L.,	Dec., 1891.	Oct., 1898.
Thomas, A. R., M.D.,	Jan., 1894.	Oct., 1895.
Thomas, Rufus R.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1896.
Thompson, Albert K.,	Dec., 1888.	Jan., 1894.
Thompson, E. O.,	Dec., 1892.	Mch., 1901.
Tilden, Walter H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1899.
Tower, Charlemagne,	Dec., 1884.	July, 1889.
Tredick, Charles,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1895.
Trumbull, H. Clay, D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1903.
Tucker, Roswell D.,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1883.
Tyler, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1896.
Vanuxem, Louis C.,	Dec., 1895.	Dec., 1903.
Wattles, John D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1893.
Wayland, Francis L.	Dec., 1899.	Dec., 1905.
Wayland, Rev. H. L.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1898.
Wentworth, J. Langdon,	Dec., 1882.	May, 1897.
Wetherill, John Price,	Dec., 1886.	Sept., 1888.
Weygandt, Cornelius N.	Dec., 1905.	Feb., 1907.
Whittlesey, Mills,	Dec., 1905.	Sept., 1906.
Williams, Dr. Edward H.,	Dec., 1883.	Dec., 1899.
Williams, Hon. Henry W.,	June, 1892.	Jan., 1899.
Windsor, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1889.
Wood, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1882.
Woods, Rev. Byron A.,	Dec., 1895.	Sept., 1897.

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New England Society
of Pennsylvania

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

Twenty-Seventh Annual Festival

With the Compliments of the Secretary

The Bellevue-Stratford, Philadel

December Twenty-third ::: Nineteen Hundred and S



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New England Society of Pennsylvania

Twenty-Seventh Annual Festival

The Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia

December Twenty-third ::: Nineteen hundred and seven

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Council of the Society, 1908

President

Joseph G. Darlington

Vice-Presidents

Theodore N. Ely
Thomas E. Cornish

Treasurer

Edward P. Borden

Secretary

Joseph P. Mumford

Chaplain

Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physician

Charles P. Turner, M.D.

Directors

ONE YEAR

Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
Herbert M. Howe, M.D.
Parker S. Williams
George Woodward, M.D.

TWO YEARS

John H. Converse
N. Parker Shortridge
Hon. James M. Beck
Theodore Frothingham

THREE YEARS

Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
Justus C. Strawbridge
Hon. Charles Emory Smith
Charles A. Brinley

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Standing Committees of the Council

On Admission of Members

The First Vice-President
The Secretary
Herbert M. Howe, M.D.
Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
Hon. James M. Beck
George Woodward, M.D.

Finance

All the Officers except the
Chaplain and Physician

Charity

The President
The Chaplain
The Physician
Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
Hon. Charles Emory Smith
Theodore Frothingham

Entertainment

The Second Vice-President
John H. Converse
N. Parker Shortridge
Justus C. Strawbridge
Edward P. Borden

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

Presidents

1881-84 . . . Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-88 . . . H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-90 . . . George Dana Boardman, D.D.
1891-94 . . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-96 . . . John H. Converse
1897-1900 . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-03 . . . Hon. James M. Beck
1904-06 . . . Theodore Frothingham
1907-08 . . . Joseph G. Darlington

First Vice-Presidents

1881-84 . . . Hon. Henry M. Hoyt
1885-88 . . . B. H. Bartol
1889-90 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1891-94 . . . John H. Converse
1895-96 . . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1897 . . . . . Richard A. Lewis
1898-99 . . . Hon. George F. Edmunds
1900 . . . . . E. Burgess Warren
1901-03 . . . Charles H. Richards, D.D.
1904-06 . . . Joseph G. Darlington
1907-08 . . . Theodore N. Ely

Second Vice-Presidents

1881-82 . . . Daniel R. Goodwin, D.D., LL.D.
1885-88 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1889-90 . . . John H. Converse
1891-94 . . . N. Parker Shortridge
1895-96 . . . Richard A. Lewis
1897-99 . . . E. Burgess Warren
1900 . . . . . Hon. James M. Beck
1901-03 . . . Theodore Frothingham
1904-08 . . . Thomas E. Cornish

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Past and Present Members of the Council

Secretaries

1881-82 . . . H. Clay Trumbull, D.D.
1883-90 . . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1891-1908 . . Joseph P. Mumford

Treasurers

1881-1902 . . Clarence H. Clark
1903-08 . . . Edward P. Borden

Chaplains

1881-84 . . . Rev. Geo. Dana Boardman, D.D.
1885-89 . . . Rev. Wm. P. Breed, D.D.
1890-94 . . . Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1895-1900 . . Rev. Charles H. Richards, D.D.
1901-03 . . . Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D.D.
1904-08 . . . Rev. Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physicians

1881-84 . . . E. B. Shapleigh, M.D.
1885-1908 . . Charles P. Turner, M.D.

Directors

1881-90 . . . J. E. Kingsley
1881-89 . . . Henry Winsor
1881-89 . . . Daniel Haddock, Jr.
1881-84 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1881-83 . . . G. A. Wood
1881-91 . . . Amos R. Little
1881-94 . . . Lemuel Coffin
1881-84 . . . Samuel M. Felton
1881-84 . . . George F. Tyler

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1881-82 . . . . . Frank S. Bond
1881-1908 . . . N. Parker Shortridge
1881-82 . . . . . Prof. George F. Barker
1883-94 . . . . . Richard A. Lewis
1883-84 . . . . . Charles D. Reed
1883-87 . . . . . George W. Smith
1884-86 . . . . . Henry Lewis
1884-92 . . . . . Lucius H. Warren
1885 . . . . . Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-1908 . . . John H. Converse
1885-90 . . . . . Joseph P. Mumford
1885-1900-02 . . Harold Goodwin
1885-88 . . . . . Joseph W. Lewis
1887-88 . . . . . H. W. Pitkin
1889-93 . . . . . H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-1903 . . . Thomas E. Cornish
1889-91 . . . . . Atwood Smith
1890-91 . . . . . William B. Bement
1891-95 . . . . . Eugene Delano
1891-1902 . . . Edward P. Borden
1891-1900 . . . W. D. Winsor
1892 . . . . . Edward L. Perkins
1892-93 . . . . . P. P. Bowles
1892 . . . . . J. R. Claghorn
1893 . . . . . Luther S. Bent
1893-1902 . . . John Sparhawk, Jr.
1893-96 . . . . . E. Burgess Warren
1894-1908 . . . Dr. Herbert M. Howe
1894-1900-08 . . Theodore Frothingham
1895-1901-08 . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-98 . . . . . Lincoln Godfrey
1896-1901-07-08 Charles A. Brinley
1899-1908 . . . Hon. James M. Beck
1900-01 . . . . . Hon. George F. Edmunds
1901-08 . . . . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-05 . . . . . George Mather Randle

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Past and Present Members of the Council

1901-03 . . . Joseph G. Darlington
1902-08 . . . Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
1902-06 . . . Theodore N. Ely
1902-08 . . . Justus C. Strawbridge
1903-06 . . . Clarence H. Clark
1904-06 . . . Alexander Mackay-Smith, S.T.D.
1906-08 . . . George Woodward, M.D.
1907-08 . . . Parker S. Williams



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Treasury

E. P. BORDEN, *Treasurer*, in account with the New England Society of Pennsylvania.

1906.	Nov. 1.	To balance cash		$1,405.88
1907.	Nov. 1.	Amount received from members:		
		Initiation fees		70.00
		Annual dues		1,092.00
		Interest at Philadelphia Trust, etc.		27.42
		Interest at Real Estate Trust Co.		12.70
				$2,608.00
1907.	Nov. 1.	By paid:		
		Dinner fund	$114.99	
		Sundry bills	595.05	$710.04
		Balance in Phila. Trust, etc.	$885.26	
		Balance in Real Estate Trust Co.	1,012.70	1,897.96
				$2,608.00

E. P. BORDEN,
Treasurer.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1907.
E. E.

Examined and found correct.

THOMAS E. CORNISH,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Audit Committee.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30, 1907.

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Objects of the Society

The New England Society of the State of Pennsylvania was organized in 1881, for charity, good fellowship and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

Terms of Membership

Initiation Fee	$ 5.00
Annual Dues, after the first year	3.00
Life Membership	50.00

Payable after election.

Any male person, over eighteen years of age, native, or a descendant of a native of any New England State, of good moral character, is eligible to membership.

The widow or child of a member, if in need of it, is entitled to five times as much as he may have paid in the Society.

The friends of a deceased member are requested to give the Secretary early information of the time and place of his birth and death, with brief incidents of his life, for publication in our Annual Report.

Address,

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, *Secretary,*
328 Chestnut Street.

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Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting

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Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting

The Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the New England Society of Pennsylvania was held on December 12th, 1907, at the Bellevue-Stratford. Owing to the illness of President Darlington, and the unavoidable absence of First Vice-President Ely, Mr. Cornish, Second Vice-President, presided. The minutes of the last annual meeting were approved without reading, having been printed in the Year Book for 1906 and distributed to the members.

The report of the Treasurer was read and referred to the Council for audit and publication (see page 13 of this book).

Four Council meetings have been held during the year. At the meeting in February Mr. Charles A. Brinley was elected Director to fill vacancy in one-year class, caused by election of Mr. Ely to the vice-presidency.

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins was elected member of the Society.

The President was empowered to secure suitable insignia to be kept by the Society and worn by the President at the annual dinner and other functions of the Society.

At the meeting of the Council in October Mr. Ely presided in the enforced absence of President Darlington, who has been severely ill during the summer, and not yet able to leave his home.

At this meeting A. R. Thayer and J. T. Jarrett were duly elected members, and the resignation of Dr. Hobart A. Hare was accepted.

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At the November meeting the following applicants were admitted to membership, viz.:

W. W. Van Baun, M.D.
Ezra Hyde Alden
Monroe Buckley
J. Norman Risley, M.D.

The Society has lost by death during the year:

Dr. F. H. Getchell
Tattnall Paulding
Cornelius N. Weygandt
Angelo T. Freedley.

Present membership, 409.

The Chairman appointed Harold Peirce, Dr. Marcus B. Dwight, E. Burgess Warren, Dr. Martin B. Culver and Henry W. Littlefield a committee to nominate officers and directors.

Pending the report of the nominating commitee,

George J. Merrill
James H. Chapman
John T. Robinson
Dr. Samuel D. Risley
Dr. W. J. Dugan

were elected members of the Society.

The nominating committee reported the following list of officers and directors:

OFFICERS FOR 1908.

President.—Joseph G. Darlington

Vice-Presidents.— { Theodore N. Ely
Thomas E. Cornish

Treasurer.—Edward P. Borden

Secretary.—Joseph P. Mumford

Chaplain.—Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physician.—Charles P. Turner, M.D.

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Directors to serve three years:

Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
Justus C. Strawbridge
Hon. Chas. Emory Smith
Chas. A. Brinley

On motion the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the ticket as named. The ballot was cast and the gentlemen named by the committee were declared duly elected.

The Entertainment Committee reported the arrangements made for the Annual Festival to be held on Monday evening, December 23d, at the Bellevue-Stratford. The usual motion of Mr. Lewis was then adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the price of boxes for ladies be fixed at ten dollars each, and that the price of dinner seats be seven dollars each; the allotment of more than one seat to each member be at the discretion of the Entertainment Committee.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Dana, seconded by Mr. E. Burgess Warren and Mr. Converse, the Secretary was instructed to convey to President Darlington the deep regrets and warm sympathy of the Society with him in his affliction and to express their hopes and best wishes for his speedy and complete recovery to wonted health.

On motion of Mr. Converse the thanks of the Society were tendered to the Bellevue-Stratford for the use of the parlor for this meeting.

Adjourned.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Secretary.

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The Twenty-seventh Festival of the New England Society of Pennsylvania held at the Bellevue-Stratford in Philadelphia on the Twenty-third Day of December: 1907

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Twenty-Seventh Annual Festival

Forefather's Day—the two hundred and eighty-seventh—was celebrated by the New England Society of Pennsylvania at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on Monday evening, December 23d.

The beautiful ball room was surrounded by pine trees and potted plants, while the stage was embowered with palms and foliage aglow with electric lights in varied colors, and suspended at the centre in white lights were the words "New England," "Plymouth," "Philadelphia," "1620," "1907."

The tables were decorated with large roses in tall glass holders, trailing vines, large red apples and other fruit. The letters designating the tables appeared in white incandescent lights. The scene was enhanced by the presence of the ladies in the balcony boxes.

The procession from the parlors was led by five men wearing wide shoulder scarfs in colors, and bearing banners of the coat-of-arms of the original New England States, which were arranged behind the President's table.

The Menu bore a print of the seal of the Plymouth Society, a print of a flag in colors of yellow and blue, a quotation from Rufus Choate, the names of the members of the Mayflower company, arriving in Cape Cod Harbor, 1620.

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Twenty-Seventh Annual Festival

The toast list presented the speakers in the following order:

The President

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Pennsylvania—New England

Their relation to the most effective principle of federation embodied in the American Constitution

HON. PHILANDER C. KNOX,
Senator of the United States.

The Mission of America

HENRY D. ESTABROOK, ESQ.,
of the New York Bar.

Puritanism: A Living Force

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, ESQ.,
President New York Life Insurance Co.

The Puritan and the Quaker

REV. FLAVEL S. LUTHER, D.D.
President of Trinity College, Hartford.

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Grace Before Meat

Almighty God: *thou art the Lord, the God of our* **Fathers.** *Under thy guiding hand they crossed the sea.* ¶ **Thou gavest them bread from heaven** *for their hunger and broughtest forth water for them out of the rock for their thirst, and didst give them this goodly land for an inheritance for themselves and for their children.* ¶ **We thank Thee** *for their good name which we prize more than great riches. Gathered here for our annual "Forefathers' feast," we remember Thy goodness and their goodness, and* **we beseech Thee to grant us grace** *that whether we eat or drink or whatsoever we do, we may do all to the* **Glory of God** *and of* **Jesus Christ our Lord.**

Amen.

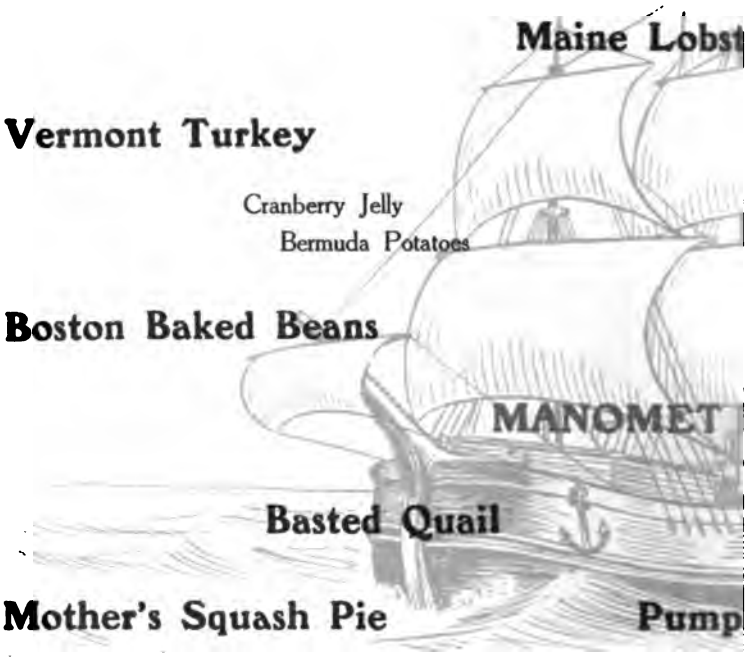
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OLD FASHI

Buzzar

Puritan

Maine Lobst



Vermont Turkey

Cranberry Jelly
Bermuda Potatoes

Boston Baked Beans

MANOMET

Basted Quail

Mother's Squash Pie

Pump

Red Apples

Tob

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ONED FARE

---

d Bays

Porridge

pr, Newburg

North° Virginia Ham

Cider Apple Sauce

Green Peas

Boston Brown Bread

MYSTERY

Salad and Cheese

in Ices

Doughnuts

Coffee

cco

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The members and guests were seated as indicated herewith:

President's Table

Theodore N. Ely, Vice-president.

Hon. Philander C. Knox,
John H. Converse,
Darwin P. Kingsley,
Bishop Mackay-Smith,
Rev. Dr. Louis C. Washburn,
Francis Rawle,
Rev. David M. Steele,
Frank D. LaLanne,
Jos. P. Mumford (Secretary),
Henry D. Estabrook,
Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
Rev. F. S. Luther, D.D.,
Rev. Dr. Mervin J. Eckels (Chaplain),
Charles C. Harrison,
Hon. Boies Penrose,
Hon. John E. Reyburn,
James F. Sullivan.

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Table A

Thomas E. Cornish.

J. Allen Boone,
Dr. Isaac H. Jones,
Carl G. Lorenz,
William C. Smith,
E. H. Morris,
J. K. Mohr,
H. L. Haldeman,
Dr. John G. Clark,
J. J. Mohr,
Earl V. Deane,
Grant Levis,
W. E. Buehler,
Dr. T. L. Coley,
Henry H. Kingston,
John J. Collier,
Monroe Buckley,
Dr. William Zentmayer,
Dr. G. M. Marshall,
George N. Reynolds,
Edward W. Mumford,
Rev. George C. Foley, D.D.,
George E. Shaw,
Dr. Charles W. Haughton,
Dr. Judson Daland,
Dr. John V. Shoemaker,
John G. Carruth,
Dr. W. Easterly Ashton,
A. P. Irwin,
A. E. Snowman,
Dr. Theodore L. Chase,
Dr. W. W. Van Baun,
John Kisterbock,
Edwin Hagert,
Josiah Kisterbock, Jr.,
Joel Cook,
William R. Lyman,
William B. Bratten,
Herbert S. Clark,
Charles E. Clark,
Frederick Shaw,
Joseph W. Swain,
Hon. John S. Fisher,
Hon. H. M. McClure,
Frederick W. Taylor,
William D. Kelly,
Franklin Smedley,
George H. Cliff,
Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh.

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Table B

Theodore Frothingham.

Francis T. Chambers,
William H. Futrell,
F. H. Strawbridge,
C. Barrows,
H. H. Magown,
Stedman Bent,
C. T. Evans,
F. W. Evans,
Peter Boyd,
Hon. John L. Kinsey,
George H. Hill,
Thomas H. Ashton,
William de Kraft,
Charles A. Converse,
Waldo M. Claflin,
A. R. Artman,
T. Brown Belfield,
F. H. Neibecker,
Dr. George Woodward,
John B. Woodward,
Samuel F. Houston,
C. H. Ludington, Jr.,
Harold Goodwin,
George A. Bigelow,
Franklin Baker, Jr.,
Franklin Baker,
Percival Roberts, Jr.,
Edward B. Creighton,
Edward Tredick,
Edwin F. Pooley,
Godfrey S. Mahn,
George F. Schilling,
John H. Bromley,
John A. S. Brown,
Dr. John L. Bromley,
Charles L. Brown,
Adolph Gosling,
Robert P. Hooper,
George P. Morgan,
William E. Helme,
A. G. Hetherington,
Samuel Bell, Jr.,
R. H. Fleming,
W. H. Stone,
Hermann Hoopes,
Chester N. Farr, Jr.,
Francis A. Howard,
Dr. Henry Beates,
Paul K. M. Thomas,
Dr. Charles Hermon Thomas,
Charles B. Fritz,
Caleb J. Milne,
David Milne.

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Table C

Lincoln Godfrey.

James McCrea,
E. T. Stotesbury,
Alfred C. Harrison,
Henry S. Grove,
John H. McFadden,
Herbert S. Darlington,
Morris L. Clothier,
J. Harrison Caner,
Walter Clothier,
Tristram C. Colket,
Herbert J. Tilly,
Isaac H. Clothier, Jr.,
D. L. Anderson,
Byron W. Casselberry,
William S. Freeman,
Allen B. Cuthbert,
Walter G. Lewis,
Henry A. Lewis,
Richard A. Lewis,
Dr. Alfred R. Allen,
Isaac R. Davis,
Dr. A. J. Smith,
E. Burgess Warren,
Rev. Louis N. Benson,
Dr. Charles P. Turner,
George Stevenson,
Atwood Smith,
James W. Paul, Jr.,
George H. Frazier,
George H. McFadden,
R. Dale Benson,
Henry B. Thompson,
Charles E. Pugh,
Major Luther S. Bent,
H. S. De Coster,
Lincoln K. Passmore,
William H. Kingsley,
E. Pusey Passmore,
L. L. Rue,
John B. Hutchinson,
George Wood,
H. S. Prentiss Nichols,
Walter H. Bacon,
William L. Austin,
George W. B. Fletcher,
J. Ernest Richards,
H. Bartol Brazier,
J. H. Brazier,
E. Shirley Borden,
E. B. Chase,
E. P. Borden,
Dr. Nicholas Mitchell,
Samuel M. Vauclain,
Alta B. Johnson,
Leslie W. Miller.

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Table D

Leonard O. Smith,
Howard B. Bremer,
T. K. Collins,
S. Morris Lillie,
Lewis C. Lillie,
Harry G. Barnes,
H. Warren K. Hale,
Henry S. Hale,
J. Warren Hale,
James H. Chapman,
H. N. McKinney,
F. W. Ayer,
Samuel J. Bunting,
M. B. Culver,
William M. Coates,
Louis S. Fiske,
G. Heide Norris,
E. C. Pierce,
Henry S. Collins,
Harold Peirce,
Gen. Louis Wagner,
Harvey M. Watts,
C. H. K. Curtis,
Dr. De Forest Willard,
Barton F. Blake,
W. H. Wanamaker, Jr.,
J. F. Schoperkotter,
H. B. Tyson,
Joseph S. Bunting,
Charles D. Barney,
J. W. Synnott,
Henry D. Moore,
Frank B. Skinner,
William E. Speakman,
Edward T. Bradway,
B. M. Faires,
T. W. Faires,
W. K. Haupt,
Dr. Louis P. Posey,
Miers Busch,
Frank H. Wigton,
John S. Clawson,
Dr. Horace Phillips,
William C. Chapin.
Dr. John B. Chapin.

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New England Society of Pennsylvania

Table E

Dr. Roland G. Curtin.

Dr. J. B. Walker,
Dr. S. D. Risley,
J. T. Robinson,
L. B. Fuller,
Charles J. Shoemaker,
Herbert G. Stockwell,
E. H. Alden,
Dr. William J. Dugan,
Horace L. Young,
Edward W. Burt,
H. J. Verner,
Walter H. Johnson,
Joseph B. McCall,
George I. Merrill,
Arthur B. Huey,
Olney R. Payne,
A. E. Kelly,
B. H. Le Boutillier,
Wistar E. Patterson,
Lewis E. Beitler,
J. Warner Hutchins,
J. Clifford Wilson,
Dr. N. M. Miller,
Dr. L. J. Lautenbach,
Dr. M. B. Dwight,
Job T. Pugh,
F. Ashby Blythe,
H. S. Furness.

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The Addresses

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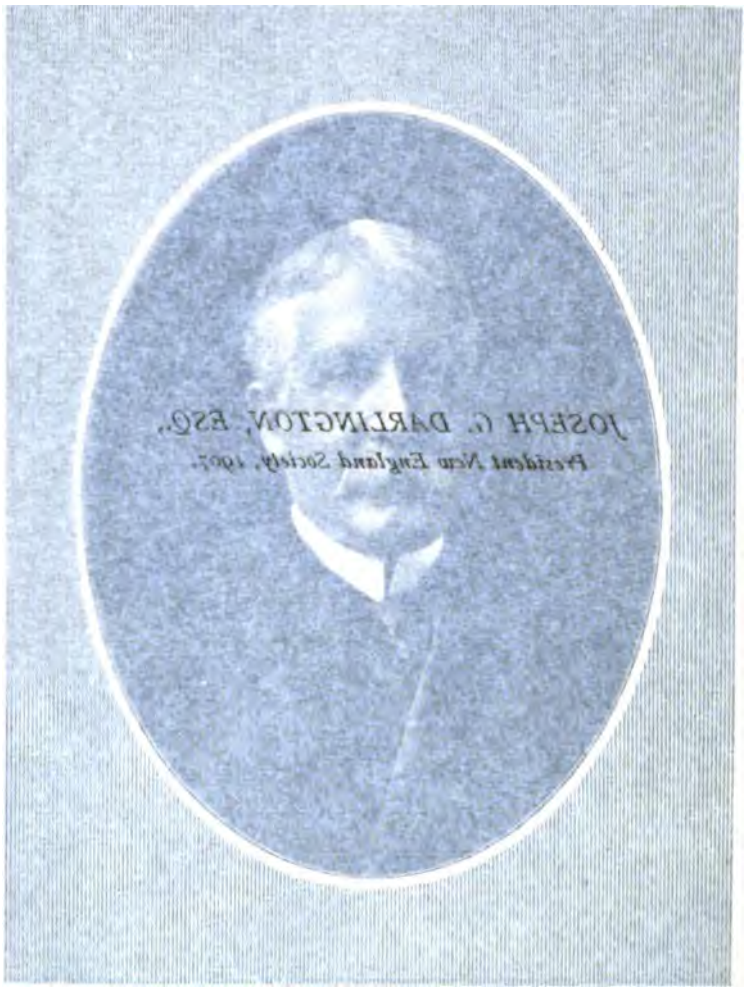


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JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON, ESQ.,

President New England Society, 1907.

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The Addresses

The Society's "old-fashioned fare" having been disposed of,

THE VICE-PRESIDENT, Mr. Theodore N. Ely, addressed the company as follows: I wish to convey to you a greeting from your President, Mr. Darlington, with his regrets that he is not himself able to preside at this dinner. He has been seriously ill, but I am happy to say to you that he is on the high road to recovery. (Applause.)

Mr. Darlington's friend, the Hon. Charles Emory Smith, has consented to act as Toastmaster this evening, and I hope you will kindly give him your attention. I present Mr. Smith.

HON. CHARLES EMORY SMITH, upon assuming the role of Toastmaster, was cordially greeted. He said:

HONORED GUESTS AND FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY: I am not sure that I would have given my consent had I known that sitting directly in front of me on this occasion would be the very accomplished physician in violation of whose command I am here.

In obeying the summons to take the chair I wish, first of all, to follow the Vice-President in an expression of our deep regret for the absence of our honored President. We all know his zeal for and his devotion to this Society. We all know the ability with which he addresses himself to whatever he undertakes. I am sure it is as great a sorrow to him as it is to us that he cannot be here to-night to witness the fruit of his labors.

I ask you to rise and join in drinking to the health of our honored President and his speedy recovery.

(The request was promptly complied with by the company.)

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I shall ask our Secretary to convey your expression to Mr. Darlington with your earnest wishes for his speedy restoration to health.

Just why your Vice-President does not fulfill the function of his office, in the absence of the President, I do not quite understand. Perhaps he is in the position in which the little girl was who, with a number of others, was playing "keep house." The walls of the house had been erected, and some of the little folks were inside, in their places, fulfilling various functions. Outside of the walls was another of the party, and she was asked, "What are you doing here?" She answered, "I am the new baby waiting to be born." I suppose our Vice-President is waiting to be born President. When that happens, whether it be a year from now or two years or three years, I am sure we shall know who is superintendent of motive power in the New England Society.

The Vice-President being out of the way, we shall proceed. You remember Patrick Flinn's account of the battle of Trafalgar. Lord Nelson asked, "Is Patrick Flinn on deck?" "He is," answered Patrick. "Then," said Lord Nelson, "let the battle go on." Now let the battle go on.

We are here for the two hundred and eighty-seventh time —yes, Brother Cornish, Brother Warren and others of the regular stand-bys are here for the two hundred and eighty-seventh time, to celebrate the landing on Plymouth Rock. We have had some troubles lately; we have been going through rather trying times. We may console ourselves with the reflection that our honored ancestors had troubles of their own. The Plymouth Rock Bank had a financial stringency and, instead of importing gold from England, it sent out and imported wampum from the Indians. The Miles Standish Trust Company was in the hands of a receiver; the receiver was John Alden. It turned out that there were preferred creditors; Priscilla was especially preferred; but they fixed it up some way, as they usually

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do, between the receiver and the preferred creditors. In one thing we have greatly improved on our fathers. They never reached the glory or the beneficence of Clearing House certificates; we have had that luxury; and I suppose that most of us would not have been able, had it not been for Clearing House certificates, to have raised the funds with which we could be present here to-night, at this very simple and frugal and sparing repetition of our forefathers' feeds.

Well, gentlemen, we have had some great dinners in this New England Society. I think it would not be unfair to say that, taking it year in and year out, for a quarter of a century, the dinners of the New England Society in Philadelphia have been signally and preëminently the dinners of the year. We have had great men at this board. How well we all recall them. You will pardon me for a moment if I just run over a list of those that occur to me on the spot. First of all let me recall our own giant, the genial and unique Wayland, whom we all loved and honored so greatly; next the rollicking and bubbling Rollins. Then we had the fervid Frye and the whole-souled Hawley. We had Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts. We had the silver-haired and silver-tongued Breckenridge. We had the great Senator Edmunds and that accomplished orator, that master of wit, that supremely eloquent man, Governor Long, of Massachusetts. And do you recollect that scene, which flashes upon me as I stand here, that wonderful scene? Edmunds and Long were here together one night. Edmunds was responding to the toast to the United States Senate. He enumerated the great Senators from Maine; William Pitt Fessenden, George Evans, Hannibal Hamlin; then went on to New Hampshire; then to his own State of Vermont, and then to Massachusetts. He referred to Webster and Everett and Robert Rantoul and Charles Sumner; and, seeing him about to leave Massachusetts without having mentioned one particular name, Long, who sat near him, said, "Don't forget Choate." Edmunds, with

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that supreme poise which characterized him in the Senate as everywhere else, answered, "I don't forget Choate—how could I forget Choate in the presence of the gentleman from Massachusetts, who perpetuates his eloquence." Wasn't it admirable? Immediately afterwards Long was called to his feet; and he said, "I rise to speak with great diffidence; I have been called an eloquent man; I never was eloquent but once in my life, and that was upon an occasion and in a scene that would have made a dumb man eloquent; it was when I had the great honor of nominating for President of the United States the illustrious Senator from Vermont." Wasn't it fine?

Now, not to detain you, for I am going to speak but for a moment, I recall another memorable scene here, one which made a deep impression upon me, when the great Senator from Massachusetts, George Frisbie Hoar, spoke at this New England dinner. It was a wonderful speech and one of the last made by him. I don't suppose it was heard or fully appreciated by all because of the difficulty of hearing him. His voice, never strong, was rather weak in his later years, but he made an extraordinary speech. As I remember it, he pictured our forefathers holding, just as we were holding, a forefathers' dinner in their celestial home. There they were, gathered around, and they had invited to their board the great historic figures whom he thought appropriate to their company. He said that Washington would be there, that Lincoln would be there. He went back to the old world; he said that Kossuth would be there and Garibaldi would be there and other great figures who had been champions of liberty and leaders of the people. Napoleon would not be there, Peter the Great would not be there, Charles the Twelfth would not be there. And all these he pictured with a wealth of historic learning and with a beauty of imagery and a power of imagination that were incomparable. And underneath it all one could see that he was using his allegory to carry out his own

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propaganda. Senator Hoar was, as you all remember, the one great anti-expansionist. We all loved and honored him for his profound devotion to the right as he understood it; and on that occasion he sought, in this beautiful picture, a wonderful work of oratory, to advance that idea. No man admired Senator Hoar more than I did, greatly as I differed with him on that question. One of the most pleasant recollections of my life is a long ride with him from his home in Worcester, Massachusetts, to New York only a year before he died, when he was full of reminiscences, of word portraits of public men and pictures of public events. I had the profoundest admiration for him; but never perhaps in my life was I so strongly tempted to do a thing as I was to rise, at that dinner, and ask, "May I interrupt my friend—may I ask my valued friend, the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, has he not inadvertently omitted one name from his great company of the immortals—has he not omitted the name of William McKinley?" He could have made but one answer. Differing as he did from McKinley, he loved him and admired him beyond expression; I knew it repeatedly from his own lips. He could not have failed to admit that in any company of immortals William McKinley was entitled to sit; and in that admission, which he would have made had he been called to make it, he would have overthrown his entire argument, beautiful as it was, because William McKinley was the leader of the very policy which he was arraigning. But yet, my friends, the feeling of courtesy overcame the other feeling I had, and I have waited until now to get even.

Now, pardon me for having talked so long. I am in the plight of the individual who started to walk down the steps of the Capitol. He slipped, his feet went from under him, and he slid all the way down. When he was half way down he overtook a lady of uncertain age who was tripping lightly down the steps. The collision took her from her

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feet; she fell in his lap and they went down the steps together. When they reached the landing she was so paralyzed that she did not move, and he said, "Madam, this is as far as I go." Gentlemen, this is as far as I go, and I ask you to excuse me for having gone so far. (Merriment and applause.)

The President of the United States

THE TOASTMASTER: Now we will proceed to the toasts. The first, to which we will rise and drink, is "The President of the United States."

(The entire company, after rising and honoring the toast, joined in singing a stanza of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," with orchestral accompaniment.)

Pennsylvania - New England

THEIR RELATION TO THE MOST EFFECTIVE PRINCIPLE OF FEDERATION EMBODIED IN THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION

THE TOASTMASTER: The second toast is not quite as trite as Artemus Ward's "Babes in the Woods." I suspect that you who are here to-night will have the opportunity of hearing what the whole country will be talking about within the course of a week; I suspect that you are going to hear something well worth listening closely to.

I have the great satisfaction of presenting to you the junior Senator from Pennsylvania, who in a service of a little more than two years has, by the recognition of his associates in the Senate, risen to the head of that body. As Pennsylvanians we are proud of him; and as Americans we know that he has already taken his place among the foremost of American statesmen—Senator Philander C. Knox.

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HON. PHILANDER C. KNOX,

Senator of the United States.

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Response by Hon. Philander C. Knox

Senator Knox was greeted by the audience with cheers. He said:

MR. TOASTMASTER, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY: After hearing the eloquent Toastmaster recount the names and dwell upon the fame of the eloquent speakers whom this Society has heard in the past, I think, as one of the speakers upon the program, the most appropriate thing I could do would be to make a motion, on behalf of the speakers of the evening, that this be turned into a festival of song. I am sure that that would be most gratifying to myself, but, lest I offend my associates upon the program, I presume I had better go along.

It has been to me a source of great pleasure to be here to-night, and this frugal repast has appealed to my bucolic tastes; but, Mr. Toastmaster, it has not only been a pleasure but it has been an honor to sit here with the sons and descendants of those heroes of camp and council who wrought out, with their associates from the North and from the South, here in this patriotic city of Philadelphia, the grand and glorious institutions of this great and prosperous land; who here constructed the Constitution of the United States, and who evolved that unique and marvelous principle of federation upon which that fabric stands and of which this great commonwealth of your adoption is the enduring keystone.

Of the Constitution of the United States, Alexis de Tocqueville said, in his work on "Democracy in America":

> "This Constitution, which may at first be confounded with federal constitutions that have preceded it, rests in truth upon *a wholly novel theory which may be considered a great discovery in modern political science.* In the confederations that preceded the American Constitution of 1789, the allied States, for a common object, agreed to obey the injunctions of a

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Federal Government; but they reserved to themselves the right of ordaining and enforcing the execution of the laws of the Union. The American States, which combined in 1789, agreed that the Federal Government should not only dictate, but should execute its own enactments. In both cases the right is the same, but the exercise of the right is different; and this difference produced the most momentous consequences."

This "wholly novel theory which may be considered a great discovery in modern political science" is admirably explained and its authorship confidently asserted in an article upon "The Designer of the Constitution," by my good and learned friend, Dr. Hannis Taylor, published in the "North American Review" on August 16th, 1907, from which I quote the following passages:

Mr. Taylor says:

"In a recent issue of the 'Chicago Record-Herald,' Mr. William E. Curtis, after looking over the antiquities of Hartford, presented an interesting sketch of Noah Webster, in which he said, among other things, that 'his most notable lecture was entitled "Sketches of American Policy," and it was published later in pamphlet form. It contains the first definite proposition for a constitution of the United States, as a substitute for the Articles of Confederation, which he criticised in his lecture as "imperfect and insufficient."'

"In that hopelessly indefensible statement Mr. Curtis has embodied a too popular misunderstanding of a vital fact of American constitutional history, in regard to which there should not be the slightest doubt or obscurity. Noah Webster has no claim whatever to the honor attributed to him. It belongs to Pelatiah Webster, who was the original designer or architect of the present Constitution of the United States. He it was who first proposed in a public way the calling of

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the convention in which the present Constitution was made; he it was who presented, in thirty compactly printed pages, the first outline of the plan upon which it was formed; he it was who gave to the world the path-breaking idea of a Federal Government operating directly upon the citizen and not upon the States as corporations."

Mr. Taylor continues:

"To him alone belongs the title of 'Father of the Constitution,' a title resting upon written documents accessible to every one. And yet, in the face of such evidence, his very name is known only to a handful of his fellow-countrymen; no monument has ever been raised to his memory; few encyclopædias mention him at all, and such pass him by in a way that indicates an utter lack of comprehension of his real importance."

Mr. Taylor says:

"There is nothing so marvelous, so unaccountable, in our history as the failure of the American people to do justice to the man who contributed *the one basic idea which made our existing Federal Constitution possible.*

. . . "His right to immortality rests upon the fact that, in his paper published in 1783, he drew the outlines of the unique fabric created at Philadelphia in 1787, basing it, as he did, upon the epoch-making idea that a federal government *should operate directly upon the citizen and not upon the States as corporations. That was Pelatiah Webster's personal contribution to the science of federal government, for which the world had been waiting for more than two thousand years.*"

. . . . . .

Mr. Taylor further remarks:

"Here at last we have the great thought of which neither Thucydides nor Polybius ever dreamed—the

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thought of a supreme federal government acting directly upon the subject or citizen, and not upon the cities or States composing the league. About this path-breaking idea (bahn-brechende Idee) there does not hang the perfume either of the spelling book or the lexicon. It is living seed-fruit—Pallas from the brain of Zeus."

. . . . . .

He adds:

"Around that fundamental concept all lesser things cluster.

. . . . . .

"When the final analysis is made, it appears that our career as a nation has so far given birth to only three basic political ideas, which may be considered as original contributions to the science of politics:

"(1) Constitutional limitations on legislative power.

"(2) Interstate citizenship, an invention without a personal author, which originated in the Articles of Confederation.

"(3) The *idea* of a supreme federal government, strictly organized, and operating directly on the citizen, and not on the States composing the federation, was the invention, without doubt or cavil, of Pelatiah Webster, a native of Connecticut, an adopted son of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the University of Yale. Has any of those great communities ever produced in any other person so great a son? His grandeur is equaled only by the neglect of his fellow-countrymen."

Mr. Toastmaster, for the sake of the truth of history and for the purpose of acquitting the patriotic and intelligent people of Pennsylvania and New England of the grave accusation of neglecting an inspired statesman, I have

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made sufficient research to justify me in challenging the accuracy of these claims and to plead not guilty to the indictment preferred against them of neglecting a man of unequaled greatness.

I hasten to agree with Mr. Taylor that "the one basic idea that made our existing Federal Constitution possible" was "the path-breaking idea of a Federal Government operating directly upon the citizen and not upon the States as corporations," but I deny that Pelatiah Webster has any just claim to immortality resting upon the fact that he originated that idea, or to put it as Mr. Taylor does, in a memorial to Congress craving official recognition of the claim on Webster's behalf, that prior to 1783 "no single element of that theory had ever been propounded by anyone," and that "no trace or hint of it is to be found in the prior utterance of any other man."

There had been an effort to bring about a federation of the American Colonies in which that principle was embodied as early as 1754, or twenty-nine years before Pelatiah Webster's pamphlet of 1783 was issued. It came about in this way. The Colonies at that time were controlled by a Committee of the Privy Council of England called the Committee of the Lords of Trade and Plantations, and familiarly known as the Lords of Trade.

In 1754, by direction of the Lords of Trade, a convention was called at the city of Albany for the purpose of making sure of the amity of the six Indian nations in the English difficulties with the French in Canada. Seven Colonies sent delegates to this convention. Massachusetts authorized her delegates, in addition to giving attention to the purpose of the call, to "enter into articles of union and confederation for the general defense of his Majesty's subjects and interests in North America both in time of peace and of war."

The Massachusetts suggestion was discussed at this convention and Benjamin Franklin proposed a plan for a

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general federation, which was afterwards known as the Albany plan. This plan contained a provision for a Governor-General and a Grand Council, which Council Franklin recommended should convene at Philadelphia, as Philadelphia was the most convenient point, being about twenty days' travel from New Hampshire, the most northern Colony, and twenty days' travel from South Carolina, the most southern Colony.

This Council was to be endowed with legislative authority. This authority was to operate directly upon the people of the Colonies, and not upon the Colonies themselves as political units of the federation. The Grand Council was to have the power to appoint executive officers upon the nomination of a Governor-General, to levy and collect taxes, build forts, enlist soldiers, make treaties with the Indians, regulate the Indian trade, issue money, and, in fact, to legislate upon and administer all matters of general concern.

Franklin, in explanation of the plan, said this:

> "The laws which the President General and Grand Council are empowered to make *are such only* as shall be necessary for the government of the settlements; the raising, regulating and paying soldiers for the general service; the regulating of Indian trade; and laying and collecting the general duties and taxes. They should also have a power to restrain the exportation of provisions to the enemy from any of the Colonies, on particular occasions, in time of war. But it is not intended that they may interfere with the constitution and government of the particular colonies, who are to be left to their own laws, and to lay, levy and apply their own taxes as before."

These statements as to the purpose of Franklin's plan are apparent from an inspection of the plan itself, and historians have recognized that the Albany plan had the scope I have indicated.

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Fiske, in his "American Revolution," says: "The Grand Council was to have sole power of legislation in all matters concerning the Colonies as a whole." Speaking further of the plan, he said:

> . . . "It would have erected 'a public authority as obligatory in its sphere as the local governments were in their spheres.' In this respect it was much more complete than the schemes of federation agreed on in Congress in 1777, and it afforded a valuable precedent for the much more elaborate and perfect Federal Constitution of 1787. It was in its main features a noble scheme, and the great statesman who devised it was already looking forward to the immense growth of the American Union, though he had not yet foreseen the separation of the Colonies from their mother country." . . .

I think, Mr. Toastmaster, it cannot be disputed that the Franklin plan contained at least the germ and nucleus of the requisites suggested in Webster's pamphlet. It certainly contained the idea characterized by Mr. Taylor as the "path-breaking idea," that the federal power operate directly upon the citizens of the colonies and not upon the colonies themselves, of which idea Mr. Taylor says "around this fundamental concept all lesser things cluster."

Richard Frothingham in his "Rise of the Republic of the United States," speaking of Franklin's scheme of federation, says:

> "The Albany plan was designed to establish for all America one government, based on the consent of the governed, and limited to general purposes, while it left to the local governments their separate functions. It designed to confer on the representatives of the people the power of making laws acting directly on individuals, and appointing officers to execute them,

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and yet not to interfere with the execution of the laws operating on the same individuals by the local officers. The authors of this plan intended to erect a public authority as obligatory in its sphere as the local governments were in their spheres. This would have been not a mere league, but a self-sustaining government. The credit of this conception is due to the illustrious Franklin. It was original and American. It was comprehensive and grand. It is not strange that the form devised to carry it out should have been imperfect. The time had not ripened, the way had not been opened, for such a stride in political science as a worthy embodiment of this idea would have been. It required the discipline and the experience of the succeeding thirty years, the growth of a public opinion for a union, the rise of a sentiment of nationality, the possession of sovereignty, long training of the general mind in politics, and the wisdom of a cluster of the peers of Franklin in intellect, before the conception could be embodied in a worthy form. Divine Providence permitted Franklin to share in this experience, to aid in forming the more perfect Union of the Constitution, and to see his countrymen establish it as the law of the land."

I do not seek to detract one iota from the just fame of Pelatiah Webster; and I honor the distinguished jurist, Mr. Taylor, for his disinterested and enthusiastic advocacy of his claims to be the discoverer of this great political principle.

I gratefully admit his claim that a Pennsylvanian promulgated the greatest single effective Federal principle civilization has produced, and I do not detract from New England's share in the honor when I claim the evidence establishes that the man entitled to the credit of its first public announcement was born in Massachusetts and not Connecticut; that his name was Franklin, not Webster.

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I will not venture to assert, as Frothingham does, that this great principle was an original creation of Franklin's brain. It was most likely evolved out of the conditions of the period which demanded some form of nationality, and perhaps was the result of the interaction of those mighty intellects which "were not the product of the time, but which produced the age in which they lived, its impulse and its purpose."

The Albany plan was promptly and unanimously rejected by the Colonies, doubtless because of this "wholly novel idea" of a central government operating directly upon the citizen. The local feeling was at the time too strong. Franklin fully realized this, and in his plan of federation submitted to Congress in 1775 he abandoned it and expressly provided that the general treasury should be supplied through taxes levied and collected under the laws of the respective Colonies.

Speaking of the serious deliberation upon the philosophy of government and the searching examination into the science of politics which marked the ante-revolutionary period, Burke said, "In no country perhaps in the world was the law so general a study." It was a time in which the writings of Hobbes, Harrington, Sidney, Grotius, Locke, Puffendorf, Montesquieu and Blackstone were eagerly sought after, studied and discussed.

It is not extraordinary therefore that Webster, in suggesting a plan of federal union, should have recommended the bicameral legislature under which the English-speaking people had been living in substantially its present form since the days of Edward First, and likewise suggested the division of the powers of government into legislative, judicial and executive, as described in Montesquieu's "Spirit of Laws," which had appeared in the early half of the century, and which, upon this topic, was based upon a contemplation of the workings of the English Constitution. (Long continued applause.)

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The Mission of America

THE TOASTMASTER: In what I had to say in my few preliminary observations about our previous dinners there happened what too often happens with those who speak offhand, in an impromptu way—I lost my conclusion. Before I got through the premise the conclusion had been entirely forgotten. I spoke of our dinners and their great success as preparatory to the declaration that I believed we were entering upon one of the most notable entertainments in all our history. I am sure you will all concur with me that we have made a splendid start; and I venture a prediction that within a week the speech to which you have just listened will be, as I suspected in advance, the talk of the country, for the subject is one that has for many months interested all historical students. Senator Knox has tackled Hannis Taylor and overthrown him.

The next speaker whom I am to introduce was daring enough to tackle no less a figure than Horace Greeley. The fundamental concept, if I may use the expression, of Horace Greeley was "Go west, young man, go west." The gentleman whom I am about to present took just the opposite view, and his injunction was "Go east, young man, go east"; at least it was when I first knew him. He started in Omaha, and after a little while his eagle wings spread themselves and he flew to Chicago. There, in that magnificent metropolis of art and of hog product, he ventured upon still further flights and soon came to New York. I shall not try to paint the lily, but I present him to you with serene confidence that when you have heard him you will all like him and admire him as I do. He is Mr. Henry D. Estabrook, who will speak on "The Mission of America."

Address of Henry D. Estabrook, Esq.

Mr. Estabrook responded with characteristic humor and eloquence and was frequently applauded. He said:

By coming to New York I didn't escape "hog product."

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[illegible] Annual Festival

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HENRY D. ESTABROOK, ESQ.,

of the New York Bar.

[illegible] was then [illegible] "Go West, young man, [illegible] was what I first knew of him. He started [illegible] while his eagle wings spread [illegible] Chicago. There, no doubt imagining [illegible] land of hog products, he ventured [illegible] and soon came to New York. I [illegible] present him to you with confidence that when you have heard him you will all [illegible] and gladden him as I do. He is Mr. Henry D. Estabrook, who will speak on "The Mission of America."

Address of Henry D. Estabrook, Esq.

Mr. Estabrook responded in a speech of telling humor and eloquence and was frequently applauded. He said:

"By coming to New York I didn't escape the hog product"

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If I should happen to sneeze in the face of this distinguished company, please regard it as a prevailing symptom and not as a personal affront.

I take it that there are divers and sundry persons here in like case, but if there is not this bond between us, then I am certain that everybody here to-night is a direct descendant from one of two or three brothers who came over to this country either in the Mayflower or in the year sixteen hundred and something. I myself boast of such a lineage, notwithstanding a small blot on the escutcheon, to which the Toastmaster insidiously alluded; for I am bound to confess that if John Alden, personal envoy of Miles Standish, had not been lured to act *ultra vires* his special agency, it would have denied me the pleasure of meeting with you this evening. I, of course, have long since condoned the perfidy of my distinguished ancestor, though I realize that whether or not you will be equally charitable depends perhaps upon the quality and brevity of my remarks.

I do not claim to be altogther a New Englander unless it might be by affinity. You know of the gentleman in the opera of Penzance, who had the distinguished ancestors; he did not claim to be related to his distinguished ancestors by any tie of consanguinity—not at all!—they were his ancestors because he bought them together with the graveyard in which they were buried; they were his because he paid spot cash for them. So I claim to be a sort of New Englander, not by purchase, somewhat by ancestry, to be sure, but more particularly by affinity; for I married a New England woman. This may account for the fact that I appear before you with less diffidence than might otherwise seem becoming in a stranger and a foreigner. It is because for a number of years I have been the husband of a New England woman, dowered with conversational powers not unusual in her sex, and never so eloquently and effectively employed as when giving me to understand that

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everything outside of New England, remote as the solar orbit of the solar system, is simply the periphery of wheels within wheels, all having their common center in the town of Boston. Somebody has said you can always tell a Boston man, but you can't tell him much.

The good opinion of New England and New Englanders which I have heard expressed here this evening does not, therefore, come to me as a revelation. I have heard it before and am here to admit that, while a man may be more or less of an American through the simple process of being born in one of the United States, he can never hope to feel that smug, complacent, cock-sure satisfaction in the fact unless he has had the prescience to be born in New England. Then, indeed, he knows that the people of the United States are *E Pluribus Unum*—and that he's the Unum!

And yet this compound word "New England" is not an American word. On the very face of it, it betokens a foreign influence and a foreign allegiance; the very territory described by it was at one time owned and ruled by England. But when England became our arch enemy and we were compelled to fight her before she would let us go, would it not have been well to let the tail go with the hide —the shadow with the substance? No, it would not have been well—oh, I quite agree with you that it would not have been well. I have been making myself disagreeable partly out of jealousy, but more particularly to emphasize this point: Probably there is not a native born citizen who has not at some time felt a mental protest against that sort of divided allegiance to the United States suggested by such names as Irish-American, German-American, or any other hyphenated American. But God bless our adopted brothers of the world at large! You of New England ought henceforth, of all people, to appreciate the sentiment that would link to the home of one's children the home of one's childhood, if only by a hyphen; for that hyphen—what is it but the umbilical connection with

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mother earth? And we do know that there come events and crises in events when every hyphen, copula, vinculum, and all the Greek and Latin stuffing of our language is knocked out it, and there stands forth the solid concrete fact of citizenship. Think of that heroic deed in Santiago harbor. Who were the brave fellows who floated into that maelstrom of shot and shell just to put a cork in a bottle? An Irishman or two; a German or two; a Frenchman or two, and Clausen, the stowaway—Clausen, a Swede, if ever there was a Swede—Clausen, for whom neither Spanish guns nor American yard-arms had terrors to keep him out of the melee. Save Hobson himself these men were foreigners perhaps, but no greater Americanism hath any man than this, that he is willing to lay down his life for the American Republic.

And what a republic it is! While Spain was fighting to retain her last hold on American soil; while poor Cuba was struggling with fainting strength and gasping breath to throw off the blight and horror of her detested tyranny, we out there in Omaha, my old home in Nebraska, in the very heart of that vast region once owned by Spain, were holding the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, celebrating the triumphs of liberty, equality, fraternity, scarce conscious that somewhere on the fringes of our empire our brothers were warring with one of the foremost nations of the earth—not for aggrandizement but for humanity, not for ourselves but for the weakest, forlornest, most unfriended of all creatures since the southern slave lifted his shackled hands in a stupor of dumb prayer.

But what a contrast! Spain, steeped in the crime of slavery, blind to the beauty and holiness of freedom, fought like Lucifer to perpetuate the sin, while the South—redeemed, regenerate, reincarnated—fought like Gabriel to make slavery a tradition.

Tyranny, after all, is ignorance entrenched in darkness; the sword of liberty is a ray of light. And the people that

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walked in darkness have seen this light. What does it portend—to them and to us? What means this orientation of the West? I do not pretend to answer. Our destiny as a people and the mission we are to fulfill among the nations of the earth, certain newspapers and politicians to the contrary, are in the hands of the Almighty. But we may perhaps surmise His intentions concerning us by a careful perusal of that wonderful book of human experience, called the Bible—some still call it the Word of God. And I have read this book; and as I read, the handwriting on the wall became more legible, the characters more easily translated. For I apprehend that in this twentieth century we may, if we will, be admitted to a closer intimacy with the mind and disposition of the All-Wise concerning us than in any period of the earth's history. The twentieth century itself is an age of accomplishment. It has gathered up the theories and experiments of the past and put them to the test. The student of the middle ages, who from out the brooding silence of his cloister had put forth principles too deep for the comprehension of his contemporaries, would find his novelties the platitudes of to-day. The scientist who with purblind intelligence had announced the possibility of domesticating, so to speak, the elements about us, would find that fire, water and the subtle fluids of the air are the very drudges of mankind to-day. The common man who, in the time of Æschylus, was simply a creature of the State, like a modern corporation, with rights and powers strictly limited by the State's charter, would to-day find himself a genuine sovereign who makes the State, a king as to every minutest fibre of his individuality so long as that kinghood does not cross the kinghood of his fellow. The geologist who had dredged the Dead Sea of the past to discover the age and origin of the world, might to-day read its history, like the Decalogue, written by the finger of God on tables of stone. The philosopher who had speculated upon the mystery of life, its cause, its purpose, its development,

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might to-day stand face to face with his creator. For our century has groped its way into the laboratory of omnipotence. It has beheld nature, the agent of God, in her work-day dress. It has stooped over her crucible and witnessed the mixing of strange forces, and beheld how from a floating wisp of vegetation may be evolved life, the strangest of all forces. In the twentieth century the abstract has become the concrete, thought has been made tangible, ideas are materialized, mind has become substance, dreams are facts. The past was amused at the smallness of the stars. We are appalled at their stupendousness. The past was amazed at the magnitude of this earth; the twentieth century has reduced its area to inches. The past believed this globe to be the focus of the universe; we know it to be a mote in the whorl of worlds that rise like a cloud of dust in the wake of the Almighty's chariot.

And yet this little earth of ours has been the theatre of a mighty struggle; and he who cannot see in the entirety of its history a faint meaning and a divine intendment, prophecies fulfilled and in process of accomplishment, is an atheist to whom the marvels of creation are the happenings of chance.

Thus saith the scripture, "And all the earth was of one language and one speech." Again: "And the sons of Noah that came forth out of the ark were Shem, Ham and Japhet, and by them was the whole earth overspread." The Bible affirms it and science confirms the statement. Shem, Ham and Japhet—Asia, Africa, Europe—founded by brothers. All their posterity must have belonged to a common brotherhood, descendants of the same progenitors, of equal parentage and of equal rights. But through an inscrutable destiny they separated and founded continents. Families grew apart and became the nucleus of tribes; tribes segregated and became nations. Then came confusion and confusion worse confounded. The nations preyed upon each other; the weak were devoured by the strong;

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might made right; people were sold into bondage; affiliation, fraternity, humanity were forgot; and pride, arrogance and oppression held high carnival. Rapine and murder were committed in the name of law; torture and coercion were the persuasives of religion. Viewed from the civilization of to-day the people of those times seem like a swarm of serpents, knotted and conglomerate, writhing in venomous and horrid passion. Above the hisses of these viper tongues there rose a laugh, drunken and insolent; it was the laugh of tyranny. Through the laugh and coming from beneath there was heard a groan; it was the groan of the people. Through the groan and through the laugh, and issuing from the depths of a soul's despair a faint prayer struggled up to heaven; it was the prayer of Christianity.

The Saviour had foretold that all the nations of the earth should again be reunited and that righteousness should spring up and flourish. Was not the prophecy incapable of fulfillment? What!—submerge all languages into one?—break down sectional differences, prejudices and peculiarities?—dethrone kings?—obliterate dynasties that had endured for centuries? As well reverse the laws of gravitation! Every field had been beaten into bloody clay; harvests had been showered with blood; every acre of ground enriched with human carrion, yet national hatred was virulent as ever. When, how and *where* would this reunion come?

Lo, in the far West reposed a virgin continent, a world within a world. Two mighty oceans guarded its shores and threatened those who would disturb its slumber. The roar and thunder of their waters was its majestic lullaby. Its bosom had never yet been wounded by the spade or share; for cycling ages its forests had made music like a harp when struck by the fingers of the storm. Grand, lonesome, yet peacefully it lay, "wrapped in a dream of God." The time was ripe; the preparations of six thousand years

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were drawing to a head. Behold a bubble appears upon the surface of the deep. A breath from heaven could destroy it, a wave could engulf it, a monster of the sea might come forth and wreck it. But no, it does not burst, it comes, and the rising sun paints in miniature upon its surface God's arch and covenant! It comes, bearing within its filmy walls the rainbow promise of liberty and hope! Oh, Mayflower! blossom of the ocean! the fairest seaweed that ever drifted to an unknown shore! the stateliest steamers groaning with their weight of gems and spices have borne no burden since so precious as thy freight of purpose and resolve; the proudest warship that ever bristled with its guns has borne no ordnance so invincible as thy crew's stout hearts!

England had not banished these brave men; they had banished England; they had banished the old world for the new, the past for the future, despotism and intolerance for the hope of liberty and peace; and when they landed it was to pledge the soil, themselves and their posterity to the sacred cause.

The place was Plymouth Rock—the Gibraltar of human rights—a rock quarried by God Himself to become the cornerstone of the new republic. And here this noble and peculiar structure was begun. What should be the material of its foundation? Should it be gold, or iron, or commerce, or nobility, or caste? All these had been tried in the old world and had proven sand. And so it was resolved that the temple they would rear should be built upon—Ideas. Was not this a new building material? Emerson has said that "the soul of God is poured into the world through the thoughts of men." "The world," he says, "stands upon ideas, not upon iron or cotton; and the iron of iron, the fire of fire, the ether and source of all elements is moral force. As cloud on cloud, as snow on snow, as the bird rests on the air and the planet rests on space in its flight, so do nations of men and their institutions rest on thought."

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"All men are created equal." Here was the first of those great ideas. England heard of it across the Atlantic and was amused at the erratic notion. "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Here was another of those great ideas. England heard of it across the Atlantic and became furious, hence the Revolution. It was the thunder of Sinai. The men of those times were few, but they were all great and they were sufficient.

The war was fought and the new ideas were vindicated. To fit them to be placed in the cornerstone of the new republic they were crystalized in a document, drawn up by Thomas Jefferson, and called the Declaration of Independence. Here was the most extraordinary political code ever fulminated; but it was not Jefferson's. He but held the pen, the Author was in the clouds.

All the world heard of the event. European labor shifted the burden from its shoulders for a moment and strained its weary eyes across the waters. It beheld the white hand of Freedom beckoning from the West. It was asked to come, and it came. From all quarters of the globe—from Europe, Asia and Africa—people of every nationality, character and tongue flocked to render aid in the up-building of so ambitious a structure. Foreign powers laughed at the motley spectacle. What inglorious failure awaited an undertaking born of the imagination and reared by ignorance! What riot and anarchy must ensue from such a diversity of habit, thought and language! Was America to be the new Tower of Babel? Yes—yes, with these differences: Instead of a few square feet on the plains of Shinar for a basis, the new Babel comprehended a continent; instead of the impious purpose of subverting the will of God, Jehovah Himself was to be the architect; instead of the dispersion of one nation and a confusion of tongues the new Babel was to amalgamate all nations and unify all languages!

And so the work progressed. New ideas were from time

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to time built in the substructure, until at last the workmen disagreed and the destruction of the temple, so long predicted, seemed imminent and certain. The North and South differed on the question of slavery. Shem and Japhet were disposed to make a political sandwich of the descendants of Ham. Hence the Rebellion which was the corollary from the Revolution; for by this war the Declaration of Independence itself was vindicated. It became something more than a rhapsody of words, something more than a magnificent paradox; three millions of people were made citizens instead of slaves.

Fellow citizens, the American Republic, the tower and bulwark of human liberty, is still in process of erection. It was our fathers' task, and only lately our brothers' task, to die for it; be ours the harder task to live for it. We shall not survive to see it finished; God forbid that we should survive to see it perish. We are responsible for the acts of our own generation and for the education of the next. Shall our institutions endure?—and for how long?

"How long, good angel, oh, how long?
Sing me from Heaven a man's own song!
Long as thy art shall love true love,
Long as thy science truth shall know;
Long as thy eagle harms no dove,
Long as thy law by law shall grow;
Long as thy God is God above,
Thy brother every man below;
So long, dear land of all my love,
Thy name shall shine, thy fame shall glow."

From the altitude of *Now*, from this zenith of history, look out upon the world; behold, the American ideas are everywhere triumphant. France is a republic. England is a monarchy, to be sure, but only out of compliment to the memory of a noble Queen. The Czar of Russian clings to his throne—it is a hen-coop in the maelstrom! The crumbling monarchies of the earth are held together only by the force of arms. Standing armies are encamped

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without each city, the sword and bayonet threaten and retard, but the seeds of liberty have been caught up by the winds of heaven and scattered broadcast throughout the earth. Tyranny's doom is sounded! The people's millennium is at hand! And this, under God, is the mission of America. (Long continued applause, culminating in cheers.)

Puritanism: A Living Force

THE TOASTMASTER: Need I ask if my words are verified? The rapt attention with which you have listened to this brilliant and burning eloquence and your present response is the answer.

The next speaker has a two-fold claim to our regard. He is the close friend and associate in educational work of our dear friend, John H. Converse. We in this Society and all this community love and honor John H. Converse—whether as a captain of industry, as a philanthropist, as a public-spirited citizen or for his moral grandeur in the rehabilitation of a looted trust company—and whoever is his friend is our friend. Beside that, this gentleman upon whom I now call went through the fire unscathed. He was associated with one of the great insurance companies of New York; and I repeat that through all of the recent investigation he came out unscorched and is to-day deservedly the head of that great company. His toast is "Puritanism: A Living Force."

I have the great pleasure to present Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company.

Response by Darwin P. Kingsley

MR. TOASTMASTER, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We do well to keep the festivals of the fathers. We do well to keep alive not only in the written page, but through personal contact and through the living influence of the

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DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, ESQ.,

President New York Life Insurance Company.

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spoken work memories of events which touch the imagination and invoke the prophetic voice.

History has its seed time and its harvest. The harvest is not made up altogether of tragedies, although the history of the world as written deals chiefly with the wars of the world. The harvest after all is in the development of States, in the dissemination of human liberty, in the establishment of religious freedom, and, in these later days, in the erection of a new type of society in which men have taken on new relations to each other and new relations to property.

The events in history which permanently and profoundly move us are connected with the seed times. The settlement at Jamestown, the landing at Plymouth, the establishment of a colony under the charter granted to William Penn—these invoke the prophetic voice; these touch the imagination; these draw men together; they make the pulse beat; they revive hope and faith and courage. In no such fashion, notwithstanding its fearful significance and almost unending influence, do we celebrate the liberties gained through the French Revolution, or the liberties gained through any similar tragedy in human history. We celebrate some of these events, but not in the spirit that moves us when we come together to pay our tributes to the Pilgrims.

Within the history of the world with which we are familiar, the great seed time was from 1607 to 1681. Within that short period seed was planted at Jamestown, at Plymouth, at Salem, in New Amsterdam, in Maryland, in Rhode Island, in the two Jerseys and in Pennsylvania. Events crowded thick upon one another. Each movement represented a separate impulse springing from the civil and religious conditions in England, and each has played so splendid a part in the development of the great Western Republic that comparisons and contrasts seem invidious and can be profitable only because of the lessons which they teach.

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There was no real moral impulse back of the movement which founded the colony at Jamestown, none back of the movement which first established New Amsterdam. The Pilgrims, on the other hand, represent so many ideas which we revere that it is difficult to state the facts conservatively. They left England for conscience' sake. They settled in Holland. But while they gained there the religious freedom which they so painfully sought, they soon realized that their identity as Englishmen would ultimately be lost. They, therefore, gave up the comfort and peace and liberty which they had achieved, and, in response to the instinct of nationality, faced the terrors of the wilderness, put themselves back under the dominion of the king from whose jurisdiction they had fled, determined, it is true, to worship God according to their own ideas, but perhaps even more determined to preserve their identity as Englishmen.

The Puritan who followed the Pilgrim represented a revolution which was again quite as much political as religious. He first of all stood sternly for purity of life. The key word that most completely explains both the Pilgrim and the Puritan is Morality. Human conduct was really their goal. We admire the Puritan's heroic qualities and applaud his fidelity to principle, but candor compels us to admit that it was almost impossible for a sympathetic human being to exist under the first government he founded. His own stock could not endure it long, and so they scattered the seed and widened the planting; they migrated—each migration representing a fresh rebellion—to Narrangansett Bay, to Hartford, to New Haven, to Saybrook and even to the Jerseys. They stood everywhere for self-government as they understood it, and for purity in personal conduct. Whatever they sought they sought intensely. This explains such various and almost hostile developments as the Mayflower compact, the Puritan theocracy, and the complete religious liberty established in

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Rhode Island. It explains the confederacy of those Connecticut towns founded by the Pilgrims and by the Puritans organized under "the first written constitution known to history that created a government." Each migration represented a different form of protest, a different ambition, a different hope. Well has the historian said of this period, and his comment is almost equally applicable to the two succeeding centuries, "The Puritanism of New England originated and fostered the free and radical working instrumentalities and forces which neutralized its own errors, restrained its own bigotry and severity and compelled it to develop from its own elements something better than itself."

While Pilgrim and Puritan sprang from the same stock and were impelled by similar motives, our sympathies are always with the little band which landed at Plymouth in 1620. It stirs our pulses still to recall that although

> "The breaking waves dashed high
> On a stern and rock-bound coast,"

and although one-half of the colonists perished during the first winter, there was not a single backslider amongst the survivors when the Mayflower sailed away the following year. The grim determination and the success of Plymouth set in motion the great exodus from the ranks of English Puritanism—when the king determined to rule without a Parliament, when the Church asserted the divine right of kings. Puritans in England turned to their kinsmen beyond the sea, who were enduring hardships in a new land, but were in bondage to no man. The impulse that brought the Puritans to New England was not exhausted by that exodus, it continued to work at home until one king lost his head and another his throne, and the principle of responsible representative government was established there about as completely as here. But the union of Church and State remained and has continued to plague

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our British cousins to this day. Here, on the other hand, Church and State have been so completely divorced that we are at present disturbed only by the question whether the rights of conscience are infringed when Christmas carols are sung in the public schools.

The faults of the Puritan were the faults of his times. The Puritan's claim to charity lies in the fact that he continuously outgrew his faults. The colony of Massachusetts Bay at first allowed only church members to vote, but the colony of Connecticut only ten years later imposed no such test on suffrage. Massachusetts banished Roger Williams and put to death the Quakers who would not accept their liberty and go away. These were grievous errors, even though they were committed in obedience to the principle under which we refuse to allow anarchists to land on our shores. Forty years afterwards Massachusetts revoked the decree of banishment against Roger Williams, and the severe laws against Quakers were in force only five years. The witchcraft delusion was also a delusion of the times and its special manifestations at Salem were brief though bloody; but with this outbreak the delusion came to an end. As the Puritans outgrew their faults, so they recognized one by one the great principles of democratic government. No taxation without representation was established in 1631, when Watertown refused to be taxed to build a palisade at Cambridge. In 1644 the controversy over the Widow Sherman's stray pig resulted in the establishment of two legislative chambers, each of which had a veto on the other. The movement was rapid. In 1639 representatives of the towns of Hartford, Windsor and Weathersfield met in General Court and formed a federation which foreshadowed the Federal Constitution of a century and a half later. Powers not granted under the Constitution were reserved to the towns; the Governor and Council were chosen by popular vote; each town had equal representation in the General Court. This constitution

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not only remained the organic law of Connecticut until 1818, but the "Connecticut Compromise," which embodied the equality of the States in the Federal Union, saved the Constitutional Convention of 1787 from breaking up in despair.

While the Puritan was a religious enthusiast with a passion for self-government, while he was stern and narrow, and to the superficial view unsympathetic, he never sought the millennium by any short cut. He set his face toward a Heavenly City, but he kept his feet upon the solid earth. He had no new theories about property nor about marriage. He believed in God as the Governor of the Universe, and while he committed himself in every contest to the providence of God, he kept his sword sharp and his powder dry. While he was not over tolerant of new ideas, he did not fear an appeal to reason. He, therefore, founded Harvard College when the colony was only eight years old. He frequently compromised. He yielded something of his theocratic views in order to bring New Hampshire into the united colonies of New England, and in 1657 he invented the "half-way covenant" in order to hold the rising generation in the Church. Even stout old John Davenport, the founder of New Haven, the staunchest defender of theocracy, "the Lord gave to see," as Cotton Mather phrased it, that "in this world a Church-State whereinto there enters nothing that defiles" was impossible.

The Puritan knew how to labor and to wait. He instinctively felt that the stars in their courses fought against his enemies.

If I were speaking to a Pennsylvania Society in Boston, I should not fail to remind you that as recently as the time of the Declaration of Independence, Pennsylvania and Delaware were the only colonies in which all Christian denominations stood upon an equal footing, and that these colonies were founded by Quakers. If I were addressing

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the Southern Society in New York, I could not forget that Virginia had her House of Burgesses before the Pilgrims left Holland, and that Maryland, under a charter granted in 1632 by a Protestant king to a Catholic Lord Proprietor, enjoyed the largest degree of religious toleration then known in North America. But except Virginia, none of these colonies had been founded when the Pilgrims came to Plymouth, and no colonies except those of New England were settled by homogeneous bodies of men under religious teachers. It was this community of feeling, this unity of thought and purpose, this common ancestry and traditions which have made the New England colonies a continuing force in the New World, and resulted in the orderly growth and development of the principles of self-government.

In all the movements which make up the subsequent history of the colonies, and the history of the Nation, the Puritan has played an important part, particularly when questions at issue were questions of morals.

We have, in form at least, a representative government, and there is an indissoluble union of indestructible States; there is not only toleration, there is perfect freedom of conscience wherever the flag floats. There are no more Royal Governors, no more Lord Proprietors in Maryland and Pennsylvania, no more Patroons on the Hudson, no more Lord Bishops in Virginia, no more "Lord Brethren" in Massachusetts. We have settled the question of how the unoccupied portion of the national domain shall be governed, and disposed of; we have settled the question of slavery; but we have not settled the question of the relations between the States.

The local rights of the States, the relation of the States to the general government, and the relation of modern business to both—these include the substance of our present-day problems.

The plans, the organization, the usefulness and the inherent rights of business as we conduct it, are all conti-

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nental in their scope. Business as we have planned it cannot do what we demand of it if we follow any but heroic models. Even our domestic and every-day economy partakes of the same character. Our food, our clothing, our water supply, the lights in our homes, transportation and education all are parts of great units, which ramify over considerable territories, and are bound together by indissoluble ties. Local interests in the earlier sense have disappeared. There are no local interests. St. Paul foreshadowed our civilization when he said, "For none of us liveth to himself."

Every important business seeks, naturally and properly, under the stimulus of the telephone, the telegraph, the limited train, and that legal device called the corporation, to meet to the full its opportunities in forty-six States. The genius of our people, the topography of the country, the method of its conquest and settlement, all demand this of business. Yet, strange contradiction, business is held up at forty-six frontiers, harassed by forty-six different and separate Legislatures, each of which claims and exercises substantially complete control over what interstate business shall and shall not do in all the other States. As against certain interests, a considerable number of States have even nullified the explicit provision in the Constitution of the United States which guarantees the protection of the Federal Courts. States deliberately cultivate sectionalism and become rivals in questions of morals as well as of business. One State seeks revenue through laws which are framed to make the issue of questionable charters easy; another seeks to increase its population and revenues by making divorce easy.

The issue strikes deep and involves the most serious consequences. Just where to place the Puritan in this coming struggle I am not sure. But in a collateral, a more immediate, a preliminary, and perhaps an equally important contest, the Puritan's place is easily discovered.

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The representative idea for which the Massachusetts Puritan stood—after some hesitation—has been thoroughly interwoven with our business and general polity. It is indeed an indivisible and inseparable part of it. In the communism of modern society and in the operation of that great implement of modern activity which we call the corporation, there have developed a new set of public questions, a new type of crime, a new species of criminal. There are men—a few men—who by earlier standards would be rated respectable, public-spirited, possibly even philanthropic, men who would be shocked at the suggestion that they would steal or commit murder or debauch their fellow citizens or be guilty of treason, who nevertheless commit general and impersonal and almost untraceable acts, which when analyzed in the light of the responsibility which attaches to our whole program of society can be properly characterized by no other terms.

Modern business in its reach and results has opened up a new world in achievement, but it has developed some distressing phases of human weakness, too. We no longer expect men within the definition of the Constitution to be traitors to their country, but we find that men can easily be traitors to their fellow men. In brief we have discovered that some men will do as representatives of others and indirectly what they would not think of doing personally and directly. We have planned and built a society in which every person is in some sense a trustee for all the other members of society, and we have found that it takes a high type of man to be honest and just when entrusted with other people's interests.

There was something in the modern corporation operating in a field of almost unlimited opportunity which appealed to all of us. It touched our national pride, our belief in our ability to do great things; it gave opportunity to national energy. We reveled in it for a season. Then came a violent, a public and a merciless test. The newer

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methods of business were measured by the old standards of fidelity, without opportunity for palliation or defense. The facts were distorted. There was some lying done. But practices that were indefensible on any theory of business at any time or under any standards of morality were uncovered. Mistakenly assuming that these revelations have disclosed a general moral condition, our first feeling was amazement; then anger; and then came a hysterical fear. And fear has wrought its deadly work.

From too intense introspection the Puritan of 1692 passed also to hysteria and finally to the horrors of Gallows Hill. We have had no Cotton Mather and no Gallows Hill; but by how much have we missed both? Are we so certain that a few generations hence our initial treatment of the excesses developed in modern business will be considered any less inhuman or any less cruel than the acts of the good people of Salem in their struggle, as they believed, with a personal devil?

The fury of 1692 passed quickly. Our fury is subsiding; but its lesson, I take it, has been profoundly learned. We shall pass from the tyranny of corporations and from corporate excesses to a greater power and a better freedom, just as the Puritan passed from his theocracy to a sound and responsible personal liberty. The national idea will ultimately overcome the opposition of localities. The national method will be purified. What we seek to-day is what the Puritan sought three hundred years ago, viz.: the elevation of human conduct, purity of life—and by life we mean those enlarged relations under which substantially every act of every man affects the interests and the rights of every other man.

The seed planted in the seventeenth century has kept its character and quality through a thousand replantings. With it have since been sown the siftings of the world. There have been seasons when a rank and sudden growth threatened to choke and destroy it, but again and again it

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has prevailed and brought in a harvest of sanity and justice and fuller liberty.

So in the struggle to-day for higher moral standards in business, the demand is for the fidelity of the Puritan: A fidelity which shall be as exact under the impersonal responsibilities and duties of modern business as the fidelity inspired by a belief in personal responsibility to a Personal Being who is omnipresent. Notwithstanding a popular belief to the contrary, the standards of business as a whole to-day are not far from that conception of responsibility. They will constantly approach nearer to it because Puritanism is a living force; because men still honor the stern standards of old Salem; because men still love the liberty, the charity and the humanity of Plymouth.

The Puritan and the Quaker

THE TOASTMASTER: Our closing speaker is the honored president of a widely known and respected college. It was not at his institution, I believe (for it was not co-educational), that the young lady graduated whom I have in mind. She was one of those who felt that it was necessary on all occasions to emphasize her scholarship by the employment of big words. She happened to be left by a receding tide on a rock near the sea shore. She cried for help, and finally a seaman took his boat and went out to her rescue. As he approached she said, "I knew that if I cried aloud with indefatigable persistence some succor would come." I say it was not at Trinity College that this young lady graduated; they don't teach that kind of education.

Dr. Luther comes to us with a splendid reputation as an educator, a scholar and an orator. I might add that he has had some little acquaintance with politics, for I think he has reached as high a position as member of the Connecticut legislature.

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REV. FLAVEL S. LUTHER, D.D.,

President Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

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The toast is "The Puritan and the Quaker." If this is to be a scrimmage between them, then remembering who we are and where we are, we will try to look on with impartial justice. The umpire will be the Rev. Dr. Luther, whom I have the pleasure to present.

Response by Dr. Flavel S. Luther

DR. LUTHER arose amid outbursts of applause. He said:

MR. TOASTMASTER, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: You see that after that thrilling appeal the "succor" came; and I beg to point out to you that he achieved the greatest success possible to any man—he got the girl.

Yes, I come to you from Connecticut, ladies and gentlemen; and Connecticut seems to have fared pretty well to-night from the lips of those who have spoken; though I must say I felt a little jealous of the reputation of Noah Webster early in the evening. But this you will admit: granting all that is claimed for "the Albany plan," granting that the germ of our priceless Constitution is in the essay of Pelatiah, it is also true that Noah Webster published a volume which contains every word of that sacred instrument. And so Connecticut had its share, after all, in the establishment of that fundamental document upon which our civilization rests and rests pretty heavily sometimes.

I am to speak about the Puritan and the Quaker without having any partisan qualification that fits me to speak for either, since I am no Puritan and no Quaker. But I may say I have some claim to descent from one of those mythical "three brothers" from whom every one of us came; and who landed somewhere on the eastern coast of Massachusetts, or of the American continent anyhow, a good while ago. Indeed I am like the dying man who, being interrogated as to his prospects, solaced himself with this comforting reflection that he had many friends in both places. I

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have ancestors both among the Puritans and the Quakers; I may appeal to them both confidently; and either, I am sure, would afford me a harbor of refuge. I adhere with unswerving loyalty to the New England to which we all look back with love and tenderness, and with a loyalty as intense and as dependable as that loyalty to his college of the undergraduate, which perhaps was never so well exemplified as in the person of one of my pupils just a year ago to-night. He had been operated upon for appendicitis—a thing so fashionable now that the faculty is contemplating making that a requirement for admission. The appendix was removed; and the boy, recovering from the influence of the ether, was conscious that something had happened to him. He cried out, "How big was it—how big was it?" The doctor informed him that it was a very large appendix, more than seven inches long, the largest he had ever removed; and the young fellow raised his head, shouted "Hurrah for Trinity! it's a record," and fell back unconscious again. That is the sort of loyalty that we feel for our dear New England. Everything that she does is a record—hurrah for her!

We sometimes speak of patriotism in its higher sense as distinct from smaller attributes, as if it were something for which we should be trained, as the result of education, of careful thought, of culture, of growth, of pride in the citizenship of which we are all proud. But it is more than that. Patriotism is of the very essence of organic life. When we are wounded and some evil germ creeps into our bodies (and I give this illustration somewhat diffidently, for there must be doctors here; you will always find them in a place like this, taking the chance of their patients getting well in their absence)—when these little enemies attack the great organism we call our body, then the phagocytes, as I think they are called, rally to the defense of the fleshly public. They seize the intruders and put them to death. They defend the citadel with all the loyalty

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and devotion with which our youth spring to arms when the bugle blows. It is the beginning of patriotism, is it not? And to-day scientists study the number and capacity for devouring hostile germs in those defenders of ours just as the citizens of one country study the standing armies of another. They have invented something that they call "the opsonic index," which measures the capacity of each man's army of phagocytes for devouring hostile germs. It is the index of the valor of our bodily soldiers, and there is an opsonic index for each nation. New England's is high, we believe.

The Puritan and the Quaker, the Quaker and the Puritan —it is not a pleasant story as we read it in the book of history; and yet it has seemed to me, as I have studied that story, that in their warfare (for it was a warfare on the one side with patient endurance on the other) lay the germ of a great future in national progress. The Puritan thought he stood for religious liberty—he did stand for it as long as you agreed with him. He thought that a man should be free to think what he liked and that any man of common sense, when he studied the situation carefully, must think as he thought; and if he did not, then he was a source of danger to the commonwealth. Gentlemen, the Puritan was absolutely and eternally right in that conclusion, provided that other doctrine be true, that to think correctly about spiritual, about religious, about divine theories is a necessity to individual salvation. Granted that correct doctrine is essential to the salvation of a human soul, then persecution of the weak by those strong ones who think themselves right follows as a matter of course just as would any element of hygienic precaution. It is absolutely essential that a heretic should be destroyed as promptly as a mad dog would be. I am not joking now, gentlemen. Given that idea that incorrect doctrine is sin (and the Puritan of course thought he had the correct doctrine) there must be persecution. The evil doctrine must

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be rooted out at any cost; and the Quaker who would not acquiesce in such teachings was a danger to all the future of all the ages; and to be sure, he or she must be dragged at the tail of the cart and the three strands of knotted lashes must cut the fair forms of women and children. The Quakers must have their tongues burned with hot irons, they must be driven out among the savages, they must be starved in jail; and rightly—rightly if the Puritan was right in teaching that correct doctrine was necessary to the salvation of the human race. This is the *reductio ad absurdum* of much theology, not yet obsolete. But the Puritan could not see it then—or now.

The Quaker. The Quaker showed the power of stern resistance which did not strike back. He showed what power there is in standing immovably on one's own fundamental rights and saying, "I will not fight, I will not strike back, I will engage in no warfare, but I believe that I am right and you shall not drive me away." The Quakers were driven away, to be sure, but they came back and they continued to come back; and finally, not particularly because of an order from England, although that came, not because the Puritan thought differently, persecution ceased. It ended, I say, not because any question was settled, but in shame before the majestic spectacle of men and women who dared to suffer and die unresistingly. The Quaker won by heroism, as, in this world, endurance and heroism always win.

But there was another feature of the Puritan persecution which is worthy of notice. It was not a persecution by the people but by officers; for I regret to state that in those years, when those unhappy events took place, our Puritan ancestors were a boss-ridden, machine-ridden class. The officers chosen to represent these Puritans, these Pilgrims, these Massachusetts and Connecticut people—it was they who carried on the persecution. The people themselves, who held no office, deplored the punishment of

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brethren who had committed no offense. They did not in their hearts sympathize with this persecution of the Quaker. It was they who mitigated the horrors of those days; it was they who, dumbly and stupidly, at last came to the rescue of their fellow citizens and said, "This thing must stop." So out of that conflict between rival spiritual notions grew, I believe, the power of New England to dominate this continent. Without that warfare with the Quakers I think there is grave reason to fear that there would have been, in the place of the New England that we came to know and love, a theocracy, a tyranny just as terrible as any from which the forefathers had escaped, a domination of the thoughts of men which would forever have precluded that great mission of America which has been so eloquently set forth before you here this evening. It was the warfare (for it was a warfare, although the Quakers would not fight) between the Puritan idea of dominating the souls of men, the thoughts of men, and the Quaker idea of the personal responsibility of each individual soul to its God, out of which came the true American idea. And that has always been the story of struggles in the history of all the nations of the earth, that not out of the agreements of men, not out of the quietness of men, but out of their struggles and their clamorings has come whatever of advance has distinguished us in all these years.

Truth does not lie at the bottom of the well. Truth broods over the battlefield. And it is because men struggle and because men differ that truth is triumphant and we come slowly—oh, how slowly—to understand how great is God, how wonderful is civilization and what a great instrumentality for good a great nation can become. Out of warfare comes progress; out of the struggles of men with each other comes toleration at last; and to my mind, Mr. Toastmaster, it is away back there, in the struggle between the Quaker and the Puritan, that this principle ground its way into American thought. It is distinctly worth our

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while to remember this in this twentieth century, in this year of our Lord, 1907; because that battle between organized efficiency and individual right has not yet been fought out to its final consummation. We have had our work to do in these two or three hundred years that have elapsed since the scenes to which I have directed your attention for a moment. Organized efficiency, which is something like the Puritan theocracy, has been doing a very splendid work in this land of ours. This continent which was given to us we have nearly subdued. We have torn down the high places; we have filled up many of the swamps and miasma-breeding holes unfit for human residence; we have trained the rivers where we would have them to go; we have tied the oceans together with bands of steel; we have bridged the chasms; we have tunneled the mountains; we shout to each other from Boston to San Francisco, from the northernmost towns of Maine to the remotest towns of Texas and of Florida; we send word, at the touch of a finger, to our little bronze brothers in the Philippines; all these things we have done and many more like them and have done them well. The material triumphs of our age and of the ages that have immediately preceded ours have astonished the world, and we are waiting for still greater ones. We are going to tear the American continent in two and pass our ships back and forth as we will, and almost where we will. We are going to send ships from the inland towns of our great Middle West to the marts of Europe. We are going to make this nation, in its material prosperity, something of which the world has not yet dreamed; and all this through an organized efficiency which is comparable to the Puritan theocracy; all this accomplished by men banding themselves together and sure that they are right. In this triumph we see the danger which beset the Puritans in their first work on this continent of ours. The ripe common sense of the common people admonishes us that some-

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how, amidst all these great triumphs, the individual citizen is not quite getting a square deal. It is the same danger of which the Quaker gave warning when he said to the Puritan, "You have gotten up a great theocratic organization and you think it is right; it is powerful in its domination over the souls of men, it is efficient for government, but it does not take into account the responsibility of the individual man." That question, as between the Puritan and the Quaker, was settled after a few years of conflict and after sufferings which we who trace our ancestry to the Puritan look back upon with shame and humiliation; which those who trace their ancestry to the Quaker regard with thankfulness that it is all over. It is the struggle of the individual against the corporation—the individual with his rights, the corporation with its power; the corporation a good thing for many purposes, but a mighty bad thing when it undertakes to dominate the individual man who may be brought under its sway.

Now, I am one of those who resent a habit, which is growing on the part of our newspapers and other periodicals, of sneering at the word "people;" who spell the word "peepul," as if there were some humor in that. If it be dishonorable to use that word as representing the ultimate source of all authority in this government, then Puritan and Quaker, the Cavalier of Virginia and the Roman Catholic of Maryland and all those who have flocked to our shores have come here on a wild goose chase.

I want you to see this point which I make. Whether you spell the word p-e-o-p-l-e, as my fellow townsmen do, I believe, or p-e-e-p-u-l, as certain editors and newspapers are accustomed now to spell it, the individuals who make up the eighty or ninety millions in this country are the source of authority; and while they recognize the power of organization, while they concede that great things can only be done by co-operation, organized co-operation; while they admire the exploits of men working together and confident

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in their own wisdom; while they appreciate and enjoy the results that are attained in modern business methods and modern engineering methods, in all those devices whereby men work together like a trained army; the people understand that, after all, the business enterprise of a nation is not everything. It is not the great railroads, the high bridges, the enormous buildings, the wonderful feats of engineering which have changed the face of the earth; it is not the triumphs of material science; it is not the astonishing physical advances in every direction that have been made that make a nation great; but it is the progress of the individual human souls that is important beyond all else. This is what America is to be, an aggregation of independent men willing to work together, accepting a domination from no man, but each man doing exactly as he pleases so long as he injures no other man. The speaker who preceded me expressed this thought much more forcibly than I can state it. Every man in this America of ours has a right to think and to do as he pleases so long as he injures no other man. And this is entirely consistent with the idea that, in order to be more efficient, he must combine with others in every movement that is great and good and which makes for a higher destiny of mankind through the co-operation of men with similarities of thought and purpose.

This was the basic idea which struggled to assert itself in the days of the Puritan and the Quaker, of the persecutor and the persecuted, in Massachusetts and Connecticut, more than two hundred years ago. They were dreadful days, they were days of which we are all now thoroughly ashamed. But still persecution goes on. It was a bad thing to whip Quakers and to drag them at the cart's tail; it is a worse thing to drag our little children at the tail of our industrial chariot. It was a bad thing to whip women; it is a worse thing to make women work more hours than is meet in the struggle for a livelihood. It was a bad thing to brand men with "H" as heretics; it is a worse thing to

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brand men with a mark which stands for ignorance and to condemn them to a life of unambitious toil.

As one whose life has been spent in school and college, I suggest that the final reconciling of those two ideas for which the Puritan and the Quaker stood, that of corporate efficiency and that of individual responsibility and individual right, is to be sought through education. I believe that through your schools and your colleges is to come the salvation of America. I do not speak of salvation as if I thought we were all on the down grade to perdition, but I am referring to those higher characteristics of American civilization that are to come. It is through the education and training of men that that is to come; and the way to sustain a man is to give him honorable ambition, to have him understand that training and opportunity are open to him by which he may make himself respected and honored as an educated American citizen. Did you ever reflect that, with all the glory of America, with all the money devoted to public schools, we have never yet known in this country such a thing as an educated community? Is Philadelphia such a community? Hartford is not. Is Pennsylvania such a community? Connecticut is not.

I believe that here, in this country, is finally to be worked out the destinies of mankind. A leading factor in this great final experiment is education. Perhaps it should not be exactly that which is imparted now in our public schools. In some of our cities to-day parents are wondering whether their children shall be allowed to keep Christmas, forgetting that our Puritan ancestors did not allow their children to keep Christmas. Away back in Massachusetts, in the early days, there was not that system of education that we have to-day, but there was that training of the young by the old, whereby the individual soul received its development so that it could work intelligently and efficiently, either alone or in co-operation with others.

Whether by encouraging education or by other means at

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least, let every one contribute something to that splendid America which is better than the theocratic dream of the Puritan; it is well to suffer, if need be, to sacrifice one's life for truth, in the spirit of the Quaker. Five years, the period alluded to by the last speaker, is a very long time to be in jail, or in danger of your life, or in fear lest your wife be taken from your side, dragged through the street and whipped by the authority of the government which assumes to stand in the place of God. Men and women endured it. Now those days have gone by. May we keep that strength that would not be denied and add to it that patience under suffering and chastisement which won the victory finally. Benjamin Franklin, of Puritan ancestry, came here and did the work whereof something has been said to you to-night. Whittier, the Quaker poet, gave us in New England the sweetest songs we have known, songs which nerved the arm of many a youth in that struggle for righteousness which went on in those long years from '60 to '65. We saw "the stars shine through our cypress trees" because the Puritan spirit and the Quaker spirit coalesced for good; and they are going to make the splendid America of our dreams, that America in which men, women, and little children will respect each other's rights and work together each for all and all for each. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: Gentlemen, in your name I thank all of our four speakers, this brilliant quartette, for their notable contributions to what, I am sure you will all agree with me, is one of the most delightful and enjoyable dinners we have ever had. And now we stand adjourned.

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While this Book was passing through the press, the Society was shocked by the announcement of the sudden death of the

HON. CHARLES EMORY SMITH,

our beloved friend and fellow member, who, with such rare and graceful charm, presided as toast master at our recent festival, the latest official duty of his brilliant life.

It is therefore most fitting to publish herewith the action of the Council, recorded upon the following page.

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Charles Emory Smith

DIED JANUARY 19, 1908.

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from his life upon earth, our late colleague,

CHARLES EMORY SMITH

we place this minute of our very high regard upon the records of the New England Society of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Smith joined the Society in 1881, was the Secretary for eight years previous to becoming President in 1891; holding that office with great acceptance for three years, and at the time of his death was a member of the Council. At all times and upon all occasions Mr. Smith rendered the Society most valuable service and was ever ready to do all in his power to advance its interests.

Blessed with a brilliant mind, with unusual power of expression and with a charming personality, he was distinguished in every walk of life.

We have parted with a delightful companion, whose memory will ever live with us, recalling a most happy association.

To his wife and family we tender our deep sympathy in the great sorrow which has come upon them.

Action of the Council of the Society, in special meeting assembled, January twenty-first, 1908.

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Constitution and By-Laws

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Constitution and By-Laws

We, the subscribers, hereby create the Association herein named, and adopt the following as its Constitution and By-Laws:

I. Name

The name of the Association shall be

The New England Society of Pennsylvania

II. Object

Its object shall be charity and good-fellowship, and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

III. Membership

1. Any male person of good character, eighteen years of age, or older, wherever residing, a native, or descendant of a native, of any New England State, shall be eligible to membership and shall become a member by participating in the creation of this Society, or by the majority vote of the Society, or of its Council, subscribing to these Articles, and paying an admission fee of five dollars ($5.00).

2. The Society, by a two-thirds vote of its members present, at any regular meeting, may suspend from the privileges of the Society, or remove altogether, any person guilty of gross misconduct.

3. Any member who shall have failed to pay his dues for three consecutive years, without giving reasons satisfactory to the Council, shall, after thirty days' notice of such failure, be dropped from the roll.

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IV. Annual Meetings

1. The Annual Meeting shall be held not less than one week before the Annual Festival, and at such time and place as shall be determined by the Council. Notice of the same shall be given in the Philadelphia daily papers, and be mailed through the post office to each member of the Society.

2. Special meetings may be called by the President or a Vice-President, or, in the event of their absence from the city, by any two members of the Council.

V. Council

1. At each Annual Meeting there shall be elected a President, a First and Second Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Chaplain, and a Physician, to serve one year, and until their successors are chosen; at the Annual Meeting, in 1895, there shall also be elected twelve Directors, who, upon entering upon office, shall divide themselves by lot into three classes of four each, one class to serve one year, one class two years, and one class three years. At the Annual Meeting in 1896, and each subsequent year, there shall be elected four Directors to serve three years, or until their successors are elected. The Officers and Directors elected each year shall enter upon office on the first of January next succeeding, and, together with the Directors holding over, shall constitute the Council.

Of the Council there shall be four standing committees:

(*a.*) On Admission, consisting of the First Vice-President, the Secretary, and four Directors.

(*b.*) On Finance, consisting of the officers of the Society, except the Chaplain and Physician.

(*c.*) On Charity, consisting of the Chaplain, the Physician, and four Directors.

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(*d.*) On Entertainment, consisting of the Second Vice-President, and four Directors.

2. The Council shall fill any vacancy which shall occur in any office, or in the position of Director.

VI. Duties of Officers

1. The President, or, in his absence, the First Vice-President, or, if he, too, is absent, then the Second Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Society or the Council. In the absence, at any time, of all these, then a temporary chairman shall be chosen.

2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society and of the Council, and shall have the custody of the seal of the Society.

3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all moneys and securities of the Society; he shall, under the direction of the Finance Committee, pay all its bills, and at the meeting of the said committee next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society, he shall make full and detailed report.

VII. Duties of Committees

1. The Committee on Admission shall consider and report to the Council, or to the Society, upon the names of all persons submitted for membership.

2. The Finance Committee shall audit all claims against the Society; shall see to the proper investment of its surplus funds, if any; and, through a sub-committee, shall audit annually the accounts of the Treasurer.

3. The Committee on Charity shall disburse, in conformity to the objects of the Society, all moneys appropriated by the Council for charitable purposes, and make report thereof at the meeting of the Council next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society.

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4. The Committee on Entertainment shall, under the direction of the Council, provide for the Annual Festival.

VIII. Changes

The Council may enlarge or diminish the duties and powers of the officers and committees at its pleasure.

IX. Charity

1. The Council may appropriate a portion of the annual income of the Society, not exceeding three-fourths, to the relief of indigent or unfortunate persons of New England origin.

2. The widow or children of a deceased member, if in need, shall be entitled, for five successive years, to an annuity from the funds of the Society, equal to the full amount which such member shall have actually paid into its Treasury; such annuity, however, shall in no case be paid to such widow after she shall have again married, nor to children after they shall be able to earn their own livelihood.

X. Quorum

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum of the Society; of the Council, five members, and of the committees, a majority.

XI. Fees

The annual dues, after the first year of membership, shall be three dollars; but any person admitted a member may become a life member by paying fifty dollars, and shall thereby be exempt from paying the admission fee of five dollars and annual dues.

XII. Annual Festival

An Annual Festival of the Society shall be held on the twenty-second of December, except when that day is

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Sunday, and then the Festival shall be held on the day following, at such time and place and in such manner as shall be determined by the Council. The cost of the same shall be at the charge of those attending it.

XIII. Motto and Seal

1. The motto of the Society shall be

"Veritas et Libertas."

2. The seal of the Society shall have in the center a representation of the "Mayflower" at anchor in Plymouth harbor, surrounded by concentric rings, on the inner of which shall be the motto, and the date 1620; on the next the name of the Society and the date 1881, and on the next a wreath of mayflowers and entwined scrolls, bearing the name of New England Colonies and States.

XIV. Disposition of Property

IN CASE OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

This organization is intended to be perpetual, but, if for any reason whatsoever, it shall at any time be deemed best by a majority of those present at an annual meeting at which a quorum of members shall be present, that the same shall be dissolved (notice having been given in the call for said meeting that the question of dissolution would be considered), or if at any time there shall have been failure for three successive years to hold an annual meeting, then and in such event, and immediately thereafter, the Treasurer shall transfer and deliver all moneys and other property of the Society to the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, for its sole and exclusive use forever.

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XV. Amendment

1. These articles may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, the proposed amendment having been approved by the Council, and notice of such proposed amendment sent to each member with the notice of the annual meeting.

2. They may also be amended at any meeting of the Society, provided that the alteration shall have been submitted at a previous meeting.

3. No amendment or alteration shall be made without the approval of two-thirds of the members present at the time of their final consideration, not less than twenty-five voting for such alteration or amendment.

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Members

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Life Members

Baker, George Fales, M.D.,	421 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1898.
Battles, Harry H.,	108 South Twelfth Street.	Oct., 1901.
Bond, Frank S.,	New London, Conn.	Dec., 1881.
Brooks, James C.,	430 Washington Avenue.	Dec., 1899.
Brush, Chauncey H.,	Chestnut Hill.	Dec., 1881.
Clothier, Morris L.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1896.
Dreer, William F.,	714 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1894.
Earle, George H., Jr.,	431 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Fiske, Louis S.,	2042 Locust Street.	Jan., 1889.
Frothingham, Theodore,	518 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Hoffman, George F.,	413 Market Street.	Nov., 1891.
Lewis, Richard A.,	902 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Littlefield, H. W.,	129 South Fifth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Milne, Caleb J.,	2030 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1904.
Milne, Caleb, J., Jr.,	2029 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Milne, David,	1613 Spruce Street.	Oct., 1903.
Morris, Effingham B.,	Girard Building.	Dec., 1902.
Mumford, Joseph P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Riley, Lewis A.,	1509 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Vinton, Charles H., M.D.,	413 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1902.

Annual Members

Alden, Ezra Hyde,	Arcade Building.	Nov., 1907.
Alexander, Edward P.,	306 North Thirty-fifth Street.	Dec., 1901.
Allen, Francis Olcott,	323 South Sixteenth Street.	Dec., 1897.
Allyn, Dr. Herman B.,	501 South Forty-second St.	Nov., 1894.
Arnold, Rev. A. J.,	3921 Locust Street.	Dec., 1904.
Atterbury, W. W.,	Broad Street Station.	Jan., 1905.
Austin, Samuel H.,	3913 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1906.
Ayer, F. W.,	300 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Bacon, Richard W.,	518 Stephen Girard Building.	Dec., 1894.
Bailey, Joseph T.,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Bailey, Julius A.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1901.

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Baily, Albert L.,	Haverford.	Dec., 1901.
Baily, Charles W.,	922 Clinton Street.	Nov., 1901.
Ball, Joseph A.,	Stock Exchange Place.	Dec., 1892.
Bancroft, Addison F.,	114 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1901.
Banks, George W.,	2043 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1889.
Barker, Eben F.,	6099 Drexel Road.	Dec., 1882.
Barnes, Harry G.,	2010 North Thirteenth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Barnes, John Hampton,	1817 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1889.
Barnes, William H.	1727 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1889.
Barney, Charles D.,	122 South Fourth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Bartlett, Clarence, M.D.,	1437 Spruce Street.	Apl., 1903.
Bartol, George E.,	262 South Twenty-first Street.	Dec., 1892.
Bassett, Frank L.,	Swarthmore.	Nov., 1904.
Bassett, George G.	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Battles, Frank,	131 South Fifth Street.	Nov., 1892.
Beck, Hon. James M.,	44 Wall St., New York.	Nov., 1898.
Beck, J. Augustus	1910 Wallace Street.	Apl., 1901.
Beers, C. Eliot,	17 North Thirty-fourth St.	Mch., 1893.
Bement, William P.,	3817 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1898.
Bemis, Royal W., M.D.,	2512 North Fifth Street	Dec., 1902.
Bent, Luther S.,	6040 Drexel Road.	May, 1884.
Bent, Stedman,	6040 Drexel Road.	Dec., 1899.
Berry, Oscar G.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Bigelow, George A.,	133 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Blake, Barton F.,	4522 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Bliss, Arthur Ames, M.D.,	117 South Twentieth Street.	Nov., 1896.
Bliss, Theodore,	1832 Race Street.	Dec., 1881.
Blynn, Henry,	824 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1894.
Boone, John Allen,	Hotel Walton.	Dec., 1906.
Borden, Edward P.,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Borden, E. Shirley,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1893.
Boyd, James,	14 North Fourth Street.	Dec., 1887.
Bradford, Albert G.,	4817 Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1897.
Brazier, H. Bartol,	Ardmore.	Dec., 1901.
Brazier, J. H.,	902 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Brinley, Charles A.,	247 South Sixteenth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Brooks, Edward, Jr.,	643 Land Title Bldg.	Jan., 1902.
Brown, Andrew Vinton,	3423 North Nineteenth Street.	Oct., 1903.
Brown, D. V.,	1823 Tioga Street.	Oct., 1903.
Brown, Henry W.,	435 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Brown, J. Tabelé,	Prospect Ave., Chestnut Hill.	Dec., 1894.
Brown, John A. S.,	1524 North Seventeenth St.	Feb., 1896.
Brown, Levi D.,	116 North Seventeenth St.	Jan., 1889.
Buckley, Monroe,	Crozer Building.	Nov., 1907.

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Burbank, Wm. H., D.D.,	Phœnixville.	Dec., 1906.
Burnham, George,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1881.
Burnham, George, Jr.,	715 Chestnut Street.	May, 1884.
Burnham, William,	Harrison Building.	Dec., 1887.
Burt, Edward W.,	1107 Market Street.	Dec., 1888.
Butler, Edgar H.,	5919 Main Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1895.
Carr, George Bradford,	809 Commonwealth Building.	Dec., 1887.
Carpenter, Harvey N.,	Union League.	Dec., 1891.
Carstairs, Daniel Haddock,	254 South Third Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carstairs, J. Haseltine,	254 South Third Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carver, Charles,	Haverford.	Dec., 1902.
Castle, William H.,	4241 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Chandler, Theophilus P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1897.
Chapin, George W.,	St. David.	Dec., 1898.
Chapin, Dr. John B.,	44th and Market Streets.	Dec., 1884.
Chapman, James H.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1907.
Chase, Theodore L., M.D.,	1604 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1907.
Chauncey, Charles,	251 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1892.
Child, Charles S.,	217 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Church, Arthur L.,	500 North Broad Street.	Apl., 1901.
Church, Edgar M.,	Third and Locust Streets.	Nov., 1901.
Church, W. A.,	Penn and Knox Sts., Gtn.	Nov., 1901.
Claflin, Waldo M.,	1107 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Clark, Charles E.,	4115 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Clark, Charles Motley,	Forty-second and Locust Sts.	Nov., 1901.
Clark, Clarence H., Jr.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Clark, Herbert L.,	160 Bullitt Building.	Nov., 1901.
Clark, Percy H.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Clark, Walton,	Chestnut Hill.	Jan., 1902.
Cleaver, Albert N.,	South Bethlehem.	Nov., 1902.
Clement, John B.,	Overbrook.	Nov., 1906.
Cleverly, Henry A.,	1824 North Park Avenue.	Feb., 1891.
Cliff, George H.,	1507 North Seventeenth St.	Dec., 1896.
Closson, James H., M.D.,	53 West Chelten Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Clothier, Isaac H., Jr.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1901.
Clothier, Walter,	405 Arch Street.	Dec., 1900.
Coffin, Edward Winslow,	Ashland, N. J.	Dec., 1896.
Coffin, G. Winthrop,	122 South Front Street.	Dec., 1900.
Collier, John J.,	North American Building.	Dec., 1903.
Colton, J. Milton,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Colton, Sabin, W., Jr.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Converse, Bernard T.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1904.
Converse, Charles A.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1891.
Converse, John H.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1882.

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Converse, John W.,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1906.
Conwell, Rev. Russell H.,	2020 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1887.
Cook, Gustavus W.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cook, Richard Y.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cooke, James W.,	2108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1882.
Corbin, E. A.,	428 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Corbin, Elbert A., Jr.,	432 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1904.
Cornish, Thomas E.,	Hotel Walton.	Dec., 1881.
Costello, Peter E.,	Tacony.	Oct., 1903.
Crittenden, J. Parker,	615 Walnut Street.	Mch., 1893.
Crosman, Prof. Charles S.,	Haverford.	Oct., 1898.
Culver, Martin B.,	1529 Locust Street.	Dec., 1895.
Cuming, John K.,	1807 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1888.
Curtin, Dr. Roland G.,	22 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1883.
Curtis, C. H. K.,	425 Arch Street.	Dec., 1888.
Cuthbert, Allen Brooks,	P. R. R., Altoona.	Dec., 1891.
Dana, Prof. Charles Edmund,	2013 DeLancey Place.	Oct., 1898.
Dana, Stephen W. D.D.,	3925 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Darby, Edward T., M.D.,	Lansdowne.	Dec., 1889.
Darlington, Herbert Seymour,	1126 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Darlington, Joseph G.,	1126 Chestnut Street.	Mch., 1893.
DeCoster, Henry Seymour,	420 South Forty-fifth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Delano, Eugene,	12 Washington Square, N. Y.	Dec., 1888.
Denny, George Addison,	Wyncote.	Dec., 1900.
Dexter, E. Milton,	1218 Spruce Street.	Feb., 1887.
Dodge, James Mapes,	Clapier Street, Germantown.	Jan., 1902.
Doe, Charles A.,	146 North Tenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Dorland, Dr. W. A. Newman,	130 South Seventeenth Street.	Jan., 1901.
Duane, Russell,	1617 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1901.
Dugan, William J., M.D.,	2224 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1907.
Dungan, Chester B.,	4334 Sansom Street.	Nov., 1904.
Dungan, George I.,	4334 Sansom Street.	Nov., 1904.
Dwight, Marcus B., M.D.	4025 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Earle, Morris,	918 Chestnut Street.	Mch., 1895.
Eckels, Mervin J., D.D.,	1625 Race Street.	Dec., 1900.
Edmunds, Hon. George F.,	P. O. Box 2082, M. City Sec.	Dec., 1896.
Edwards, Jno. Judson, D.D.S.,	3707 Powelton Avenue.	Nov., 1901.
Ellis, Henry C.,	2319 Green Street.	Dec., 1891.
Ellison, William Rodman,	24 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1897.
Elwell, William P.,	2207 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1885.
Ely, Theodore N.,	Broad Street Station.	Mch., 1893.
Este, Charles,	20th St. and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1885.

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Este, Charles, Jr.,	20th St. and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1903.
Evans, Charles T.,	428 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1890.
Evans, Shepley W.,	12 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1888.
Ewing, D. S.,	223 South Forty-first Street.	Jan., 1888.
Faires, Benjamin McKinley,	245 South Thirteenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Faires, Theodore Wylie,	245 South Thirteenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Farnum, Edward S. W.,	101 W. Graver's Lane.	Dec., 1895.
Felton, Edgar C.,	Haverford.	Dec., 1899.
Fisher, Ellicott,	"Wakefield," Germantown.	Feb., 1897.
Flagg, Stanley G., Jr.,	2015 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1898.
Fletcher, G. W. B.,	Twelfth and Chestnut Streets.	Dec., 1903.
French, George A.,	428 W. Bringhurst Street.	Dec., 1905.
French, Harry B.,	429 Arch Street.	Jan., 1902.
Furber, William Copeland,	418 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1898.
Futrell, William H.,	420 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Gerry, F. R.,	1835 Market Street.	Mch., 1885.
Gile, Ben Clark, M.D.,	1728 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1906.
Gillett, Alfred S.,	631 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Godfrey, Lincoln,	248 Bourse Building.	Jan., 1889.
Goodrich, Henry G.,	432 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Goodwin, Harold,	Franklin Building.	Dec., 1881.
Grammer, Carl E., D.D.,	1024 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1906.
Greene, Ryland W.,	925 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1903.
Greenough, Rev. William,	1712 Franklin Street.	Dec., 1891.
Hagar, Walter F.,	626 Westview Street.	Dec., 1900.
Hale, George, M. D.,	4428 Paul Street, Frankford.	Nov., 1902.
Hale, Henry S.,	1510 North Broad St.	Dec., 1890.
Hale, H. W. K.,	1510 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1903.
Hale, J. Warren,	1517 Wallace Street.	Dec., 1894.
Hall, Amos H.,	140 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Hall, Henry Throop,	32 Allen Lane, Gtn.	Dec., 1906.
Harrington, Melvin H.,	112 W. Upsal Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1887.
Haseltine, Charles F.,	1822 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Haughton, Rev. James,	Bryn Mawr.	Feb., 1888.
Haughton, J. Paul,	Bryn Mawr.	Dec., 1902.
Henry, Bayard,	1438 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1892.
Hill, George H.,	3601 Baring Street.	Dec., 1888.
Hodge, Thomas L.,	444 Stafford Street, Gtn.	Jan., 1897.
Holden, Francis M.,	123 South Twentieth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Hopkins, Albert Cole,	Lock Haven.	Dec., 1892.
Houghton, Charles W., M.D.	1208 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1897.

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How, W. Storer, D.D.S.,	2108 Ontario Street.	Dec., 1890.
Howard, Francis A.,	416 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1883.
Howard, Philip E.,	1031 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
Howard-Smith, R. S.,	4838 Pulaski Avenue, Gtn.	Jan., 1901.
Howe, Frank P.,	251 South Seventeenth St.	Dec., 1894.
Howe, Herbert M., M.D.,	1622 Locust Street.	Dec., 1881.
Hoyt, Henry M., Hon.,	1516 K St., N. W., Wash., D. C.	Nov., 1901.
Hoyt, Rev. Wayland, D.D.,	3604 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Hubbard, Charles D.,	Wyncote.	Nov., 1901.
Huey, Arthur B.,	602 Commonwealth Tr. Bldg.	Dec., 1896.
Hutchins, J. Warner,	728 Sansom Street.	Apl., 1903.
Ingersoll, W. K., M.D.,	4008 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1902.
Jackson, Lothrop.	Palmyra, N. J.	Nov., 1906.
James, William P.,	1021 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1890.
Jarrett, James T.,	3625 Spring Garden Street.	Oct., 1907.
Johnson, Alba B.,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1891.
Johnson, Edward Hine,	2211 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1896.
Keene, Albert A.,	Chamber of Com., Boston.	Dec., 1896.
Kellogg, Hosford D.,	728 Arch Street.	Nov., 1901.
Kelly, Albert Frederick,	Bryn Mawr.	Nov., 1896.
Kelly, William D.,	120 Cliveden Avenue, Gtn.	Dec., 1892.
Kendrick, John Ryland,	1100 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Kent, Henry T.,	Clifton Heights.	Dec., 1892.
Keyes, D. A.,	St. David's.	Dec., 1886.
Kinsey, John L.,	1622 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1901.
Kisterbock, John,	2004 Market Street.	Dec., 1894.
Kisterbock, Josiah, Jr.,	Continental Hotel.	Dec., 1894.
Ladd, Westray,	5830 Drexel Road.	Oct., 1897.
La Lanne, Frank Dale.	214 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1903.
Lennig, George G.,	123 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1902.
Leonard, Frederick M.,	119 South Fourth Street.	Feb., 1888.
Leonard, M. Hayden.	4243 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1903.
Lewis, Francis D.,	934 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1881.
Lewis, Henry A.,	209 South Third Street.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis,	N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis Converse,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Lillie, Samuel Morris,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Litch, Wilbur F., M. D.,	1500 Locust Street.	Nov., 1901.
Ludington, Charles H., Jr.,	Bryn Mawr.	Nov., 1901.
Lyman, William R.,	1033 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.

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McDowell, John A.,	1727 Walnut Street.	Mch., 1895.
Mackay-Smith, Alex., Rt.Rev.,	251 South Twenty-second St.	Jan., 1903.
Mapes, George E.,	1932 North Twenty-second St.	Dec., 1887.
Marshall, Geo. Morley, M.D.,	1819 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1891.
Marston, John,	Merion.	Dec., 1883.
Mears, William A.,	1202 Real Estate Trust Bldg.	Dec., 1899.
Merrick, Dwight V.,	5373 Chew Street, Gtn.	Nov., 1901.
Merrill, Charles Warren,	2040 North Park Avenue.	Nov., 1905.
Merrill, George Irving,	602 Commonwealth Bldg.	Dec., 1907.
Miller, Prof. Leslie W.,	320 South Broad Street.	Oct., 1898.
Miller, Niles M., M.D.,	4108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1885.
Mitchell, J. Nicholas, M.D.,	1505 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Molten, Robert P.,	6803 Emlen Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1901.
Monroe, Josiah,	Hamilton Court.	Dec., 1885.
Montelius, William Edward,	513 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1894.
Moody, Carlton M.,	1217 North American Bldg.	Dec., 1890.
Moore, Henry D.,	696 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1905.
Morgan, Frank E.,	1629 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Morgan, George P.,	32 North Front Street.	Dec., 1903.
Morse, Edwin F.,	1613 Poplar Street.	Dec., 1898.
Moulton, Byron P.,	Ardmore.	Jan., 1888.
Mumford, Edgar H.,	17th and Callowhill Streets.	Nov., 1901.
Muzzey, Frank W.,	1803 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Nason, Rev. C. P. H.,	6123 Greene Street, Gtn.	Jan., 1890.
Nevin, Charles W.,	Riverton, N. J.	Nov., 1894.
Newhall, Daniel S.,	Broad Street Station.	Dec., 1887.
North, Ralph H.,	Boyer Street, Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1891.
Northrop, H. L., M.D.,	1729 Arch Street.	Nov., 1901.
Ober, Thomas K.,	1617 North Sixteenth Street.	Apl., 1887.
Olmsted, Hon. M. E.,	Harrisburg.	Dec., 1892.
Packard, Charles S. W.,	517 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1902.
Passmore, Lincoln K.,	925 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Patterson, Wistar Evans,	Ardmore.	Oct., 1897.
Pendleton, Frank P.,	2005 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1900.
Penniman, James Hosmer,	4326 Sansom Street.	Jan., 1901.
Perkins, Edward L.,	110 South Fourth Street.	Apl., 1888.
Perry, O. LaForrest,	3717 Baring Street.	Dec., 1900.
Peirce, Harold,	222 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1894.
Pile, Rufus Moody,	1610 Mount Vernon Street.	Nov., 1899.
Plummer, Everett H.,	512 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1885.
Plummer, Everett H., Jr.,	4034 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.

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Plummer, William T.,	31 Simpson Road, Ardmore.	Dec., 1901.
Porter, Isaac, Jr.,	4809 Regent Street.	Dec, 1902.
Prime, Frederick,	1008 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.
Putnam, Earl B.,	1926 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.
Ramsdell, J. G.,	1305 Walnut Street.	Mch., 1885.
Randle, George Mather,	566 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1888.
Reeves, Francis B.,	Girard National Bank.	Dec., 1896.
Reynolds, George N.,	Lancaster.	Dec., 1893.
Risley, Samuel Dotis, M.D.,	1811 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1907.
Robinson, John Trumbull,	22 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1907.
Rowland, William Lee,	4800 Chester Avenue.	Dec., 1896.
Runk, Louis B.,	20 South Twenty-first Street.	Nov., 1896.
Runk, Marshall Hill,	410 Sansom Street.	Dec., 1896.
Safford, Thomas S.,	Swarthmore.	Dec., 1895.
Sanborn, Edward H.,	39 Fisher's Lane, Gtn.	Jan., 1901.
Sargent, Winthrop,	Haverford.	Dec., 1901.
Schoff, Frederic,	3418 Baring Street.	Nov., 1902.
Scott, E. Irvin,	Seventh and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1895.
Scott, Clarence W.,	Seventh and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1894.
Seaver, Joseph H.,	2045 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1887.
Sellers, Coleman, Jr.,	1600 Hamilton Street.	Dec., 1901.
Sellers, Horace Wells,	3301 Baring Street.	Dec., 1896.
Shattuck, Frank R.,	1834 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1901.
Shattuck, George,	132 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1889.
Shaw, Frederic,	902 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Shaw, William Warren,	1635 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1905.
Sheldon, Winthrop Dudley,	Girard College.	Dec., 1895.
Shelton, Frederick H.,	1004 Pennsylvania Building.	Nov., 1901.
Sherman, Charles P.,	1001 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Shortridge, N Parker,	Wynnewood P. O.	Dec., 1881.
Shumway, A. A.,		May, 1887.
Silvester, Learoyd,	Cynwyd.	Apl., 1901.
Skinner, Frank Bevin,	401 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1891.
Slocum, Dr. Harris A.,	1900 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Smith, Atwood,	49th and Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1884.
Smith, Leonard O.,	2217 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1885.
Smith, Robert Hobart,	1221 Locust Street.	Feb., 1897.
Smith, W. I. Clark,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Smith, William C.,	6374 Drexel Road.	Nov., 1906.
Smyth, Calvin M.,	1206 Arch Street.	Dec., 1896.
Smyth, Isaac S., Jr.,	1218 Arch Street.	Nov., 1901.
Snowden, Col. A. Louden,	1812 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1897.

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Snowman, Albert E.,	707 Real Estate Trust Bldg.	Dec., 1894.
Southwick, James L.,	2028 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Spalding, John A.,	609 S. Forty-eighth Street.	Nov., 1906.
Sparhawk, John, Jr.,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Speakman, William E.,	Woodbury, N. J.	Dec., 1904.
Spooner, Alban,	5 Bank Street.	June, 1891.
Steere, Jonathan M.,	Girard Trust Company.	Oct., 1903.
Stevenson, Henry Mears,	Ainsworth, B. C.	Dec., 1904.
Stevenson, John Entriken,	2314 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Stevenson, Maxwell, Jr.,	2314 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Stillwell, James C.,	1920 Pine Street.	Jan., 1902.
Stockwell, Herbert G.,	833 Land Title Building.	Nov., 1901.
Stone, Hon. Charles W.,	Warren.	Dec., 1887.
Strawbridge, Justus C.,	801 Market Street.	Nov., 1896.
Strout, Charles H.,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Stuart, Edward T.,	1107 Arcade Building.	Dec., 1902.
Synnott, Thomas W.,	73 Manhattan Building.	Dec., 1905.
Taber, George H.,	Frick Bldg. Annex, Pittsburg.	Dec., 1900.
Taylor, Horace E.,	306 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1891.
Terry, Henry C.,	1328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Thayer, Albert R.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1907.
Thomas, Augustus,	2029 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1886.
Thomas, Chas. Hermon, M.D.,	3634 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Thompson, A. F.,	712 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1892.
Thompson, Benjamin,	Union League.	Dec., 1891.
Thompson, Edwin Stanley,	Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1904.
Thompson, Ernest A.,	909 South Forty-ninth Street.	Mch., 1905.
Thorpe, Warren Parsons,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1906.
Tilden, William T.,	254 North Front Street.	Nov., 1898.
Tobey, Frank R.,	3942 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1899.
Tomkins, Rev. Floyd W., D.D.,	1904 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1907.
Towne, Nathan P.,	The Gladstone.	Dec., 1897.
Treat, Frederick H.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1899.
Tredick, Edward,	606 Arch Street.	Jan., 1890.
Trumbull, Charles G.,	1031 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
Tupper, Kerr Boyce, D.D.,	New York.	Jan., 1898.
Turner, Charles P., M.D.,	1506 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Tyler, Sidney F.,	1234 Land Title Building.	Oct., 1897.
Van Baun, Wm. Weed, M.D.,	1404 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1907.
Van Lennep, Dr. W. B.,	1421 Spruce Street.	Mch., 1895.
Van Rensselaer, A.,	Eighteenth and Walnut Sts.	Nov., 1901.

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Wadsworth, Edward D.,	133 South Twelfth Street.	Dec., 1892.
Walbridge, T. Chester,	136 W. Tulpehocken St., Gtn.	Dec., 1902.
Ward, Alfred Lewis,	1734 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1904.
Ward, E. Tillson, M.D.,	1415 South Broad Street.	Nov., 1901.
Warren, E. Burgess,	2013 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Warren, T. H.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Weaver, Clement,	1130 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Weitzel, E. Boyd,	403 West Chelten Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Wells, Calvin,	Pittsburg.	Dec., 1881.
Weston, Francis E.,	1111 Harrison Building.	Dec., 1902.
Weston, Henry G., D.D.,	Chester.	Dec., 1903.
Wharton, Joseph,	P. O. Box 1332.	Nov., 1892.
Whitaker, Bishop O. W.,	4027 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
White, John Stuart, Prof.,	4204 Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1905.
White, Stephen W.,	Broad Street Station.	Dec., 1887.
Whitcomb, Charles M.,	1531 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
Willard, Dr. De Forest,	1901 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Williams, Parker S.,	Wynnewood.	Dec., 1896.
Wilson, Dr. W. P.,	34th St. and Vintage Ave.	Dec., 1901.
Wing, Asa S.,	4028 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Winsor, James D.,	261 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Winsor, William D.,	261 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Wood, George,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Wood, Grahame,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1897.
Wood, Richard D.,	1313 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Wood, Stuart,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1896.
Woodman, George B.	2126 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1883.
Woodward, Dr. George,	708 North American Building.	Dec., 1899.
Worden, Rev. James Avery,	4208 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Zantzinger, Clarence Clark,	251 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1905.

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Obituary

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Obituary

Angelo Tillinghast Freedley died May 19th. He was born in Cincinnati in 1850. He came to Philadelphia and studied law with William Henry Rawle, being admitted to the bar in 1871. He married in Worcester, Mass., in 1890, Ida Welles Vinton.

Mr. Freedley was prominent in legal and social circles. He was counsel for the Pennsylvania Senate Investigating Committee in 1895; counsel for Philadelphia Clearing House and for several banks and contributor to various legal publications. He was the author of "The General Corporation Law of Pennsylvania," 1880, 1890, and "Limited Partnership Association Laws of Pennsylvania," 1884.

Mr. Freedley's city residence was at 1820 Spruce Street, and he had a summer home at Pomfret, Conn., where he died, and where his widow still lives.

Mr. Freedley was a member of several New York and Philadelphia Clubs, of St. James' Church, and joined the society in 1904.

Dr. Frank Horace Getchell died June 27th. He was born in 1835 and was the son of Horace Williams Getchell, who was the grandson of Dr. Obediah Williams, who was the surgeon of Stark's Regiment on the battlefield of Bunker Hill in the Revolutionary War. He was graduated from Bowdoin College and later from the Jefferson Medical College. At the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the army as assistant surgeon of the Third Maine Volunteers. He served until his health became impaired

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and he was detailed to army hospitals. He had practiced medicine in Philadelphia for over forty-three years.

Dr. Getchell is survived by his widow, Mrs. Frederica C. T. Getchell, and a daughter, Miss Lillie Shippen Getchell.

He was one of the charter members of the Society.

Tattnall Paulding died March 5th. He was born in New York State in 1840 and came of a distinguished family, his grandfather, John Paulding, having been one of the captors of Major André in the Revolutionary War. His father was Rear-Admiral Paulding, of the United States Navy.

Tattnall Paulding enlisted at the outbreak of the Civil War in the Seventh New York Regiment and was subsequently appointed lieutenant in the Sixth United States Cavalry. He was taken prisoner at Gettysburg and was confined in Libby Prison. He was later promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel by brevet.

In 1870 he entered the insurance business as agent of a large English company, and when the Delaware Insurance Company, then known as the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, was reorganized, in 1889, he was made president.

Mr. Paulding was a manager of the Saving Fund Society of Germantown, the Mercantile Beneficial Association, the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. He joined the Society in 1896.

Cornelius Nolan Weygandt died February 18th. He was born in Philadelphia in 1832. He came of Revolutionary stock, having descended from the Bechtel family, who were among the earliest settlers of Germantown. His father was Thomas J. Weygandt and his mother, before

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her marriage, was Miss Sophia M. Helmboldt. He married in 1864, Miss Lucy E. Thomas.

Mr. Weygandt was graduated from the Philadelphia Central High School in 1848 and entered the Western National Bank as a bookkeeper. From this position he rose rapidly, becoming cashier and then vice-president, finally succeeding Joseph Patterson as president about twenty years ago.

Mr. Weygandt was a director of the bank and of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art, the Philadelphia Bourse, the Fairmount Park Association, the Site and Relic Society of Germantown. He was also a member of the Philadelphia Clearing House, and the Sons of the Revolution. He was a founder of the Art Club and was president of the Science and Art Club of Germantown. He joined the Society in 1905.

Edward Grafton Sanger died June 30th. He was born in Waltham, Mass., in 1841, and was a descendant of old New England stock. He came to Philadelphia about ten years ago and was manager for the National Biscuit Company during that time. Mr. Sanger was a man of exemplary character and possessed not only business capacity of a high degree, but exceptional intellectual ability, which was specially recognized in religious and literary circles. He was a member of Dr. Dana's church, and later of the Tioga Presbyterian Church. He joined the Society in 1895.

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Names of Deceased Members

Name.	Admitted.	Died.
Aldrich, Silas,	Dec., 1896.	Oct., 1905.
Allyn, Isaac W.,	Nov., 1894.	Feb., 1896.
Andres, Hiram	Dec., 1895.	May, 1898.
Atwood, J. Ward,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Baker, George D., D.D.,	Dec., 1900.	Dec., 1903.
Barrows, William Eliot,	Nov., 1896.	July, 1901.
Bartol, B. H.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Bates, Francis G.,	Nov., 1901.	Mch., 1904.
Batterson, H. G., D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1903.
Bement, William B.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1897.
Bentley, Henry,	Dec., 1891.	Sept., 1895.
Biddle, A. Sydney,	Jan., 1890.	Apl., 1891.
Boardman, George Dana, D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1903.
Bowles, P. P.,	Dec., 1885.	Mch., 1899.
Bradford, Samuel,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Bradley, J. W.,	Dec., 1881.	——, 1883.
Breed, William P., D.D.,	Dec., 1883.	Feb., 1889.
Brown, Samuel C.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1891.
Butler, John M.,	Dec., 1886.	May, 1904.
Caldwell, Frederick L.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1885.
Caldwell. Seth, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1900.
Caldwell, Stephen A.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1890.
Claghorn, James L.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1884.
Clapp, E. Herbert,	Jan., 1889.	Nov., 1895.
Clark, Clarence H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1906.
Clark, Edward W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1904.
Coffin, Lemuel,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1895.
Colburn, Arthur,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1901.
Collins, J. C.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1900.
Cooke, Jay,	Dec., 1886.	Feb., 1905.
Dadmun, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Darrah, John C.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1887.
Davis, Henry,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1889.

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Name.	Admitted.	Died.
Davis, Henry Corbit,	Nov., 1898.	Jan., 1901.
Dorr, Dalton,	Nov., 1883.	Feb., 1901.
Dwight, Edmund P.,	Feb., 1888.	May, 1903.
Edson, Alfred H.,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1902.
Elkins, William L.,	Dec., 1891.	Nov., 1903.
Elwell, Joseph S.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1892.
Elwyn, Alfred L.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1884.
Emery, Titus S.,	Dec., 1888.	Apl., 1894.
Felton, Samuel M.,	Jan., 1882.	Jan., 1889.
Fletcher, George A.,	Nov., 1890.	Dec., 1902.
Freedley, Angelo T.,	Dec., 1904.	May, 1907.
Fuller, J. C.,	Dec., 1882.	Oct., 1904.
Galvin, T. P.,	Dec., 1883.	Apl., 1892.
Getchell, Frank H., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1907.
Gile, Gen. George W.,	Apl., 1887.	Feb., 1896.
Goodell, A. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1900.
Goodwin, D. R., D.D., LL.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1890.
Goodwin, H. Stanley,	Dec., 1887.	Dec., 1892.
Hacker, William,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1898.
Hackett, Horatio B.,	Jan., 1889.	July, 1905.
Haddock, Daniel, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1890.
Haddock, Stanley B.,	Dec., 1886.	Jan., 1900.
Harding, John A.,	Dec., 1892.	Oct., 1904.
Harrington, Edwin,	Dec., 1887.	Sept., 1891.
Hazeltine, Ward B.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1886.
Haven, Charles E.,	Dec., 1883.	Sept., 1890.
Hebard, Charles,	Dec., 1895.	June, 1902.
Henry, Charles W.,	Dec., 1889.	Nov., 1903.
Higbee, Dr. E. E.,	Mch., 1884.	Dec., 1889.
Hinckley, Isaac,	Dec., 1883.	Mch., 1888.
Hine, Elmore C., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1895.
Holman, Andrew J.,	Dec., 1889.	Oct., 1891.
Holman, William A.,	Nov., 1896.	Dec., 1897.
Horn, Austin S.,	Dec., 1904.	Sept., 1906.
Hovey, Franklin S.,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1896.
Ide, Charles K.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1885.
Ingham, William H.,	Mch., 1896.	Jan., 1903.

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Names of Deceased Members of the

Name.	Admitted.	Died.
Jackson, Charles M.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Kenney, H. F.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1908.
Kimball, Fred J.,	Dec., 1882.	July, 1903.
Kimball, Frederick S.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1894.
Kingsbury, C. A., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1891.
Kingsley, E. F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1899.
Kingsley, J. E.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1890.
Kingsley, William T.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1893.
Lamson, A. D.,	Dec., 1885.	Nov., 1892.
Lewis, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1886.
Lewis, Henry M.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1906.
Little, Amos R.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1906.
Lockwood, E. Dunbar,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1891.
Marcus, W. N.,	Dec., 1887.	June, 1896.
Merchant, Clarke,	Oct., 1901.	May, 1904.
Merrick, Thomas B.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1902.
Moody, William F.,	Dec., 1890.	Jan., 1899.
Morrell, Daniel J.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Murphy, Francis W.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1894.
Newton, Charles C.,	Dec., 1894.	June, 1906.
Orne, Edward B.,	Jan., 1882.	Aug., 1884.
Osborne, Edwin,	Dec., 1899.	——, 1900.
Passmore, J. A. M.,	Oct., 1902.	Mch., 1903.
Patten, William,	June, 1892.	July, 1892.
Paulding, Tattnall,	Feb., 1896.	Mch., 1907.
Peabody, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1885.
Perkins, Henry,	Dec., 1888.	Dec., 1889.
Pitkin, H. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Nov., 1889.
Plumb, Fayette R.,	Dec., 1901.	Jan., 1905.
Pratt, William A.,	Dec., 1902.	Sept., 1904.
Pulsifer, Sidney,	Dec., 1882.	Mch., 1884.
Ranney, Charles H.,	Dec., 1893.	Feb., 1897.
Rathbun, Robert P.,	Mch., 1893.	Feb., 1899.
Reed, Charles D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1889.
Roberts, Hiram C.,	Nov., 1899.	July, 1904.

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Name.	Admitted.	Died.
Robinson, Frank W.,	Apl., 1887.	Apl., 1891.
Rollins, Edward A.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1885.
Russell, Winfield S.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1884.
Sanger, Edward G.,	Dec., 1895.	June, 1907.
Scollay, John,	Apl., 1888.	June, 1890.
Scott, T. Seymour,	Nov., 1899.	Jan., 1901.
Scranton, Edward S.,	Dec., 1886.	Dec., 1897.
Shackford, John W.,	Dec., 1883.	June, 1905.
Shapleigh, E. B., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1892.
Shapley, Rufus E.,	Apl., 1901.	Feb., 1906.
Shippen, Edward,	Dec., 1901.	Mch., 1904.
Smith, Charles Emory,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1908.
Smith, Edward Clarence,	Dec., 1883.	Nov., 1889.
Smith, Frank Percy,	Dec., 1892.	Sept., 1894.
Smith, Louis Herbert,	Dec., 1896.	——, 1901.
Smith, Winthrop B.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1885.
Sparhawk, John,	Dec., 1883.	May, 1889.
Stacey, M. P.,	Dec., 1881.	May, 1888.
Stephenson, Walter B.,	Jan., 1891.	Mch., 1901.
Stevens, Rt. Rev. William Bacon,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1887.
Stillwell, Albert H.,	Jan., 1902.	Oct., 1905.
Straw, Harry C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1887.
Sumner, Alfred W.,	Nov., 1890.	Jan., 1898.
Swan, Baxter C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1892.
Tenney, John,	Jan., 1888.	Mch., 1905.
Terry, Arthur L.,	Dec., 1891.	Oct., 1898.
Thomas, A. R., M.D.	Jan., 1894.	Oct., 1895.
Thomas, Rufus R.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1896.
Thompson, Albert K.,	Dec., 1888.	Jan., 1894.
Thompson, E. O.,	Dec., 1892.	Mch., 1901.
Tilden, Walter H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1899.
Tower, Charlemagne,	Dec., 1884.	July, 1889.
Tredick, Charles,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1895.
Trumbull, H. Clay, D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1903.
Tucker, Roswell D.,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1883.
Tyler, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1896.
Vanuxem, Louis C.,	Dec., 1895.	Dec., 1903.
Wattles, John D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1893.

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Name.	Admitted.	Died.
Wayland, Francis L.,	Dec., 1899.	Dec., 1905.
Wayland, Rev. H. L.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1898.
Wentworth, J. Langdon,	Dec., 1882.	May, 1897.
Wetherill, John Price,	Dec., 1886.	Sept., 1888.
Weygandt, Cornelius N.,	Dec., 1905.	Feb., 1907.
Whittlesey, Mills,	Dec., 1905.	Sept., 1906.
Williams, Dr. Edward H.,	Dec., 1883.	Dec., 1899.
Williams, Hon. Henry W.,	June, 1892.	Jan., 1899.
Windsor, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1889.
Wood, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1882.
Woods, Rev. Byron A.,	Dec., 1895.	Sept., 1897.

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